Qur=aan Taraweeh Summary

1. First Taraweeh: Generally read from Sura Fatiha till end of ruku 20 of Sura Baqarah. i.e consists of Alif Laam Meem and the first part of Sayaqool

1. Suratul Fateha : The Opening Chapter.

The Surah contains 7 aayats in Brief:
This Surah briefly outlines all subject matter mentioned in the entire Glorious Qur'aan.

Verses 1 and 2 expound "At-Tawheed" (i.e. monotheism B belief in the unity of Allaah). Verse 3 expounds 'Al_Qiyamah" (i.e. The Last Day).
Verse 4. Expounds on the despised nations (i.e. the Jews and Christians).

2. Suratul-Baqarah : The Chapter of the Cow.

This surah was revealed in Madinah - and consists of 286 Aayats.
The Surah Briefly:
Rukus 1 to 8 outlines the dialogue with the Jews.
Ruku 19 outlines moral education (i.e. instruction of manners).
Rukus 20 to 23 outlines domestic economy (i.e. domestic management of the home).

The Jews are invited to the "Al-Kitaab" (the heavenly book of al-Qur'aan) and to the attributes of the Muttaqeen (Allaah-conscious ones).
The sickness of the various munaafiqeen (i.e. hypocrite) are discussed.
The law/principle of reforming the second category of the hypocrites is proposed by acknowledging to the boons of Allaah.
The necessity of Ilham (i.e. inspiration)
The necessity of a group of people who were inspired by Allaah and by the absence of such people the Jews deviated.

1. The Jews are invited to the 'Al-Kitaab'(i.e. Al-Qur'aan) by mentioning to them the boons of Allaah and those matters pertaining to life after death.
2. Attention is drawn to the failure of their urban as well as rural lifestyle.

The Jews fail in the city lifestyle as well.
An explanation of the three sicknesses of the Jews. The first being to raise objections, secondly conspiracies and thirdly persuasive or plausible speech.

1. It is observed that the Jews cannot be equivalent to the Muslims and they cannot be of any use to the Muslims.
2. Their deficiency in knowledge is expounded here.

The practical shortcomings of the Jews explained.
The sickness of the Jews is something permanent, even while living under Muslim rule, they were of no use at all.
The activities of the Jews during the time of the disobedience is mentioned.
Firstly advice is given to the Muslims to dissociate themselves from the Ahlul Kitaab (People of the Book).

The Ruku also deals with the Shar'i subject of Naskh (i.e. The abrogation of one verse/law by a new one).
whilst
The Jews, with the Shar'i subject of Naskh (i.e. Abrogation of one Law/verse by a new one) are aiming at keeping the Masaajid (Mosques) uninhabited.

According to the accepted opinion among the righteous Jews, the Masjidul Haraam (i.e. Baitullaah) should have been the Qiblah of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam)
The accepted pious saints of the Jews are discussed.
Firstly a verified answer on the redirection of the Qiblah is given. Secondly for making the Baitul Maqdis the Qiblah will be to depend on the of the Ahlul Kitaab which was not possible. mentioned above whilst.
Firstly, persuasion of the steadfastness upon the Qiblah is emphasised and secondly two matters relating to self discipline are discussed. The first being Zikr (i.e. remembrance of Allaah) and the second being Shukr (i.e. gratefulness to Allaah).
The remaining three matters of self discipline are discussed here. The first being Sabr (i.e. patience) and second being Dua (i.e. supplication to Allaah) and the third one being Ta'zeemu Sha'aairullah (i.e. the Respect and honour of the symbols of Allaah).

The first of five issues concerning domestic management is discussed. The first of the five is 'Earning of Halaal Livelihood".

2. 2nd Taraweeh - Generally from 21st Ruku of Surah Baqarah till the end of Ruku 2 of Sura A -Imraan

The second issue of domestic management, discussed here is the "Principle of Spending".
The third and fourth issues of domestic management, Criminal Law, and Civil court are discussed respectively.
The fifth issue of domestic management (i.e. propagation of education and reformation of dealings) is also discussed here.
V 185 outlines the propagation of education whilst
V188 outlines the reformation of dealings.
Discussions are made on Political science namely territorial management.
The types of Hajjis (Pilgrims to Makkah) are highlighted.
The repeated command for fighting is given after the preparations for battle have been made.
Miscellaneous Masaa'il (issues) pertaining to battle are continued in the discussion of political science, namely authority over possessions.
Issues regarding authority and ownership of possessions are continued and emphasised .

The enforcement of action after having established laws on territorial management and authority over possessions established .

The Ameer (ruler) tests his people after being elected to be their Ameer to distinguish the competent ones from the incompetent ones. Then, through the blessings of the Allaah-worshipping, competent ones, the goal vice-regency may be achieved.
The obligations of the Khalifa (Viceregent) are discussed here.

The most important of these is for the Khalifa and his subordinates to maintain the Tawheed (Monotheism of Allaah),even if it be at the expense of one's life and wealth.

It is also part of the obligation of the Khalifa to publicize and promulgate the events which support Tawheed (i.e. monotheism).
Mentioned here are those factors which assist in carrying out the obligations of khilaifaat (vice-regency). Four of the five conditions for spending in the path of Allaah are also outlined, namely:

1. To encourage spending;
2. Not to boast about the wealth one has spent, and not to inconvenience anyone by one's spending;
3. That which is spent, should be spent only for the pleasure of Allaah;
4. One should not be grieved after spending.

The fifth condition outlines:

5. Items of value and the need for Ahlul Ilm (people of knowledge).

The contrast of spending in the path of Allaah is mentioned here, namely the prohibition of usury (interest).
The laws of loans are illustrated.
The relationship of the governing body with Allaah is mentioned.

3. Suratul Ahle "Imraan: Chapter on the Family of Imraan. Madinah- 200 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

Whenever reformation is intended for any nation, then it is used as an introduction to the beginning of the Surah. In the case of Surah Baqarah (the cow) the Jews were addressed whereby the invitation to (i.e.> this is the book wherein there is no doubt=) was given to them. Similarly in the case of Surah Ahle I'mraan, the Christians were invited to (>there is none worthy of worship except Allaah=) on account of them faltering with regard to Tawheed, (monotheism) and introducing the trinity belief.
The Christians were invited to 'The Book" and to its teachings, which distinguished the right from the wrong.

The declaration for the destruction of the antagonists to the true path and the eminence of those in conformity to the true path is mentioned.

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3. 3rd Taraweeh :Generally read from Ruku 3 of Sunah Al-Imaam till End of Sura Imraan.

The coming of the antagonists to the true Deen on the straight path is difficult, therefore the Muslims should tread firmly on the true path for their own salvation.
In order to attain respect in the high court of Allaah Ta'aala, one will have to tread the path of the saintly and righteous servants.
The glad tidings of the birth of Esa (Alayhis Salaam) teachings are also outlined.
The four promises of Allaah to Esa (Alayhis Salaam) are elucidated.
The invitation of the Ahlul Kitaab (I.e. people of he Book) to the true and their deviation from it is explained here. In fact their striving to deviate the Muslims is also mentioned.
The Ahlul Kitaab (i.e. people of the Book) continue their efforts against the Muslims.

The Ahlul Kitaab are notified that their own leaders (i.e. the Past Prophets) pro confessed to the following of the prophet Mohammed (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)

Firstly the answers to the doubts of the Jews, are given invitation is given to the home of Ibraheem (Alayhis Salaam)'s teachings and thirdly mention is made about boycotting the Ahlul Kitaab.

A directive is given that From among the Muslims there should always be

a group of people calling to the true path. Mention is made of the Results pertaining to the hereafter for such a group.

The obligation of the Muslim Ummah and the boycotting of the Munafiqeen (i.e. hypocrites).

The secret of the success of the battle of Badr was that separation was maintained from the Kuffaar (i.e. disbelievers) and the Munafiqeen (hypocrites). For this reason these was consistency in their plans.

The amendment of the slip-up during the battle of Uhud.
Every task should be carried out on the trust of Allaah and not relying on any particular leader.

The temporary default of the battle of Uhud was the result of disputes and disobedience to the Rasul (i.e. Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).

Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is an embodiment of many good qualities. Further mention is made of the defeat of Uhud, serving (Alayhis Salaam) a supplementation of the Badr Battle.
The cause of the success in Badr-e-Sughra (i.e. the occasion when Abu Sufyaan and the Makkans had to meet the Muslims).
The Muslims should abstain from the two sicknesses of the Jews, namely miserliness and the concealment of the truth.
Making renown the pure qualities of the Christians.

4th Taraweeh from begining of Sura Nisaa till 2 of Ruku 20
4. Suratun Nisaa: Chapter of Women. Madinah - 176 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief:

The reformation of the Arabs is based upon two categories. The first is domestic management and the second, state politics. Domestic management is subdivided into two more parts. 1) Laws

pertaining to the overseeing of wealth. 2) Laws pertaining to the discipline of wives and children.
To totally prevent the income (of wealth) from being misused in forbidden activities.
The correct laws regarding the income (of wealth) are mentioned .
Laws pertaining to reformation for vices of spouses and various degrees of vice are discussed .
To adopt such a mode of life whereby moral decadence does not come about.
Laws pertaining to reformation in business dealings.
The distinction between the spouses and their joint responsibilities.
Several points are highlighted here:
Firstly mention is made of the need to be cautious in order to acquire (implement???????) the laws of divinity. Secondly the dangers of natural disfigurement due to heedlessness. Thirdly, to equate human law to that of divine law has a touch tincture texture of Shirk (polytheism) therein.
Failing to adhere to the Book of Allaah result in following the ways of false gods and shaytaan (the devil).This will draw the divine curse of Allaah.
Firstly abandoning of the true path would cause one to take judicial rulings from the ways of Shaytaan. Secondly one shoul execute judicial rulings in compliance with Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
The need for fighting in propagating the laws of justice, particularly in the defence of the weak and oppressed.
Several points are summarised here:
Firstly, to contemplate over death from the recesses of the heart and to thoroughly make preparation for it.
Secondly, during the battle expedition all moments of ease and adversity should be attributed to Divine fate because of not submitting to the Ameer (commander in charge).
Thirdly, encouragement to strive should be given to all soldiers.
A description is given about four Kuffaar (disbeliever) categories. It is prohibited to fight three of the four categories. For the fourth category reconciliation is prohibited.

V90 describes the three categories whilst
V91 describes the forth.

Muslims should stop fighting amongst themselves. For Muslims on the battlefield, there is a distinction of identity. Mention is made of three of the four categories of Muslims after the announcement of war.

Mention is made of the fourth category of Muslims after the announcement of war.
The importance of Jihaad is emphasised.

Those people who have taken a pledge or have made a contract should not show any support to the treacherous and the criminals.
The believers should never recede (draw back) from their truth path.
Those people who shift from the path of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) entangle themselves with the disease of shirk (polytheism) and become the followers of the accursed devil (Shaytaan).
More issues pertaining to authority over possessions are mentioned. A review should be made on those issues which have passed in the introduction of Surah Baqarah.
Several parts are summarised here. Firstly, exhorting steadiness and firmness. Secondly, the effects and outcome of unsteadiness and .

5th Taraweeh: Generally the 6th Para :- i.e La Yoohiboo Allaahu Jahra - Last part of Ruku 20 of Sura Nisaa till101\2 (10.5) Rukus of Al-Maidah .

Firstly mention is made of the defects of the munafiqueen (hypocrites) and secondly, severing relations from the Kuffaar.
The defects of the Ahlul-Kitaab (People of the Book) are brought to light.
The Deen (creed) of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) fundamentally unites with the creeds of the past.
The Prophets of the Ahlul Kitaab (People of the Book) were not fanatics or extremists and for this reason they were the preservers of the same teachings which Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) preserved .

5. Suratul Maaidah: Chapter of the Table Spread. Madinah - 120 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

1. The subject of this chapter is the reformation of the Arabs.
2. Exhortation in fulfilling the Divine Covenant.
3. The method of distinguishing the pleasant things and more emphasis is made on fulfilling the pledge.

4. The results of violating pledges .
5. The reason for the Divine curse, which was the result of the violation

of the covenant, mentioned in the first Ruku. The curse created cowardice from within.
6. The loss of common sense is the second ill-effect of the Divine curse, such a veil, obscured their senses which degraded them to a level lower than that of animals.
7. Such a mode of conduct should be adopted which does not allow one an opportunity to violate the covenant.
8. The imperative need of complying to the Book of Allaah, in order to gain proximity to Him.
9. Ties with the enemies of Allaah should be severed so that abiding to His Book becomes possible.
10.The reason for severing ties with the enemies of Allaah is (due to) their mockery against Deen.
11.The prorogation of the moderate nation (i.e. the followers of Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and issues relevant to prorogation.

6th Taraweeh: 7th Para: wa Isaa Sameua i.e from 10.5 Ruku of Sura Maida till end of 12 Ruku of Al- Anam - The Cattle More topics are stated:-

1. When Propagating to the Ahlul Kitaab (people of the Book) priority is given to the Christians over the Jews.
2. During the course of propagation, refrain from going to the extremes.
3. The Baitul Haraam remains the headquarters of the Muslims irrespective of their whereabouts and this bond should not cease.
4. It is necessary for the Muslims to be cautious against nonsensical questioning and uncivilized customs.
5. On the day of Qiyaamah (Judgement) all the Prophets will be present as true witnesses.
6. The Prophets will express their wishes at the time of bearing witness on the day of Qiyaamah.

6. Suratul Al- Anaam: Chapter of the Cattle. Makkah - 165 Aayats

The Surah in brief :-

Here the invitation is extended to the Majoos (i.e. the Fire Worshippers of Zoroastrianism.

Three main factors are mentioned here:(i.e the principles of Deen)

Firstly, the Tawheed (i.e. monotheism-belief in the unity of Allaah)
Secondly, the Kitaabullaah (i.e. the heavenly Scripture)
Thirdly, the Risaalaah (i.e Prophethood).

It is also stated that :-
1. In order to achieve the strong feeling of Tawheed (monotheism) it is incumbent to hold firm onto the rope of Allaah.
2. Refusal to comply with the Book of Allaah results in acts of Shirk (polytheism) thereby getting ????? him in the remorse of the polytheists. ?????
3. It has been an ongoing habit of man to falsify the Prophets and the Prophets had to exercise tremendous patience. The Divine help of Allaah descends on the basis of this patience.
4. Invitations towards Tawheed (monotheism) is given through the mention of the visitation (signs) of Allaah.
5. Only through the medium of Tawheed (monotheism) can one be worthy enough for the company of Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
6. Severing all ties with the antagonists of Tawheed (Monotheism).
7. The whole of creation is subdued and overpowered by the Divine Power of Allaah.
8. The model of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam) is the courseww illustrates of Tawheed.
9. On the issue of Tawheed (monotheism) our (i.e. Muslims) school of thought follows that of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam) and of the other Prophets.
10.It is unanimously accepted that the Noble Qur'aan invites to Tawheed (oneness of Allaah).
11.After giveing invitation to the oneness of Allaah, attention is drawn to marvel at the Divine Power thoroughly. Then only will the lessons of Tawheed really settle firmly, but foolishly they (Kuffaar) attribute sons and daughters to Allaah instead.

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7. 7th Taraweeeh : 8th Para :From Ruku 13 of Surah An Anaam till 10.5 of Surah Aa=raaf. : The heights More topics are stated :-

1. The existence of such disfigurations (devil in the forms of man and Jinn) which became an obstacle for all Prophets.

2. The upholders of Tawheed and its antagonists can never be equal and the antagonists are terribly disgraced.
3. The antagonists of Tawheed (monotheism) sense the truth (in Islaam) and that their existing creed is illogical and misquoted.
4. The past Ruku outlined the illogical nature and misquotations of the prohibitions and permissibilities by the Kuffaar while this Ruku details how well narrated and understandable our Deen of Islaam is.
5. The prohibited actions whilst in for the Muslims the Haraam (i.e. Prohibitions) things of the Muslims is reported here, whilst it being sensible too.
6. A brief summary of all the laws of Islaam are outlined here the laws pertaining to Ma'koolaat (i.e. Edibles).
7. Allaah Ta'aala draws the attention of the Kuffaar to the fact that although they object to the Qur'aan. He made its following blessed, directing them to the creed of Ibrahim (Alayhis Salaam).

7. Suratul A'raf: Chapter of the Heights. Makkah -206 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

Surah al-Baqarah invites the Jews to al Kitaab (the Book) Surah Aale 'Imraan invites the Christians to Tawheed (monotheism). Surah Nisaa and Maa'ida discuss the reformation of the Arabs. Surah An'aam discusses the reformation of the Majoos (fire worshippers), while Surah al A'raf invites all the remaining nations to the Qur=aan.

This Ruku makes mention of:

1) The visitations of Allaah ;
2) Incidents relating to after death ;
3) The boons and favours of Allaah for inviting to the Kitabullaah (The Book of Allaah).

The need for following the Book of Allaah is emphasised..
By complying to the Book of Allaah, one will be granted Libas -ut- Taqwa (i.e. A spiritual shield of Allaah consciousness) and such a shield is much more superior to a physical shield (clothing etc).
Physical protection (clothing etc) is not prohibited, but a spiritual one is necessary. If one is deprived of a spiritual shield, he could be listed

among the cursed ones.
The Divine manner ???? in which the one who had been granted libas - ut- Taqwa (i.e. The spiritual shield of Allaah-consciousness) to deal with those who shun the Qur'aan.
The punishment for those who shun the Qur=aan and the reward for the Allaah conscious ones.
Mention is made of how to warn the third party of those who shun Libas - ut- Taqwa (The Spiritual shield of Allaah-consciousness) and about their punishment.
Da'wah (invitation) is given to the Ahle-Kitaab (The book) by mentioning the visitations of Allaah in the end of the Para (chapter) .

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8. 8th Taraweeh : 9th Para : from 10.5 Ruku of A=raaf till 4.5 Ruku of Sura Al- Anfaal - The sports The following topics are mentioned :-

Da'wah (invitation) is given to Ahle-Kitaab (The book) by mentioning the visitations of Allaah.
A critical observation is made of the earlier and serves as a warning to the antagonists of Islaam.
Belying the Prophets was the cause of the destruction of the previous nations and in the narration of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam), this is verified.
The narration of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and Fir=oun continues this ruku and in the next two rukus .

Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) proceeded to mount Thoor (Sinai Mountains) to receive the commandments for his people.

After Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) proceeded to Mt. Thoor (Sinai Mountains), his people took to idol worshipping.

Mention is made of cow-worshipping, which draws the disgrace and the anger of Allaah. Secondly, the conditions for perpetual help are laid down for the nation of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam).
The Da'wah (invitation) of the people of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and its outcome.
The Daa'ee (inviter of Truth) is absolved of his duty after having extended the invitation to others.
Several points are highlighted here:

1. The reason perceived for the need of a Da'wah (invitation)

to Kitabullaah (The Book of Allaah) is that guidance is necessary in order to fulfil the covenant, in which every individual directly pledged servitude to Allaah, so that on the day of Qiyamah none can excuse himself of being uninformed.

2. Another strong reason for Dawah is that Shaytaan (The Devil) is ready to mislead man; he led Bal'am 'The Seer' astray.
   N.B: Ba'lam was a man called out by the enemies of Israel to curse Israel, but who blessed Israel instead. ????? so how was he led astray
3. Those who negate the invitation to the Book of Allaah are worse than animals.

To give what?? to those invited during the period of revolting is also from the Sunnatullaah (i.e. The Ways of Allaah).
It is very difficult or virtually impossible to turn away from shirk (Acts of polytheism) by merely avoiding the Book of Allaah, therefore it is of utmost importance to emulate The Book of Allaah.

8. Suratul Anfaal: Chapter on the Spoils of War. Madinah - 75 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

Da'wah (invitation to Islaam) was extended to all nations of the world in the previous Surah. This serves as an introduction to this Surah which contains the Jaamiate Qanoon (i.e. the Comprehensiveness of the Divine Law). These are those laws which attract benefit, to those who fulfill it, and at the same time safeguards them from harm.

The differences relating to the booty of the battle of Badr are clarified.

Clause 1 (in the strategy of battle): one should be firm-footed in the lines of battle.
Clause 2: One should remain obedient to Allaah and his Rasul (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) during the battle.
Clause 3: Consider such obedience as life itself.
Clause 4: There should be no misapplication in the obligatory duties.

Clause 5: To achieve this criterion, one needs to adhere to Taqwa (i.e. Allaah Consciousness).
Clause 6 the limit of fighting is to the point of establishing the Haqq (Truth).
Clause 7: Laws regarding the distribution of booty sre reminded .
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9 9th Taraweeh :10th Para : From Ruku 5-5 of Sura Al-Anfaal till 11.5 Ruku of Suraaa of Taubah Remaining clauses of Surah Aanfaal is :-

Clause 8: During the battle (i.e. on the battlefield) the remembrance of Allaah should be observed.
Clause 9: Exhort each other to avoid disputes.

The Munaafiqeen (hypocrites) have no trust on the genuineness of the Deen (Islaam) while the Kuffaar (disbeliever's) too have no proper contact with Allaah, therefore you Muslims will dominate them and be triumphant over them while they will not be able to do so.
Clause 10: Weaponry should be prepared to the best of one's ability.
Clause 11: Islaam welcomes settlements (i.e. by agreement) at any time.
Clause 12: A command in encouraging the believers to wage war and fight when neceassary.
Clause 13: In political objectives only those Muslims, nations or factions are taken into consideration who are affiliated to the Markaz (i.e. headquarters).

9. Suratul Towbah: Chapter on Repentance. Madinah - 129 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

The subject matter in this chapter is "Declaration of War".

1. After the declaration of war against the Kuffaar (disbelievers). Allaah and his Messenger (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) are disgusted with the Kuffaar on taking steps in all types of protection.
2. Four months of grace is granted for consideration in the opposing after the declaration of war. The Kuffaar are warned to desist from opposing Islaam otherwise they will

be annihilated.

Four matters are discussed :-:

1. Declaration of war ;
2. Granting of period of grace for consideration ;
3. Stipulation of time on the treaty signed with the Kuffaar
4. Signing of a treaty without the stipulation of time.

The reasons for disputing with the Kuffaar (Disbeliever) are mentioned . Elimination of three reasons for not fighting viz :-

1. In spite of the Mushrikeen (polytheists) practising other good actions, Jihaad could be carried out on them.
2. Muslims cannot merely desert their towns and take to the Masjids for Zikr and Fikr (i.e. remembrance and contemplation of Allaah) to absolve themselves from Jihaad (Holy War).
3. No person can prevent himself from participation in Jihaad due to some worldly status even if he be from noble family lineage.

Elimination of two more reasons for not participating in war are added .

1. To be outnumbered
2. Lack of basic needs of life and equipment for fighting cannot be an obstacle too.

Also stated :-

1. The four months of grace is given so that the Muslim army can take rest and recuperate because they will have to stand up (in war) against all the nations of the world.

2. All the Muslims will have to stand up together for battle.

3. To regard ones self as an exception to Jihaad is a sign of hypocrisy.

Three examples of those who exempted themselves from participating in Jihaad are explained:

1. Those who make no preparation at all to participate in Jihaad.

2. Those who fear that by going to the destination they may fall into some type of mischief, instead of being useful in battle.
3. Those who would fight for some material gain and not for the pleasure of Allaah and His Rasul (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).

4. The fourth example of those who exempted themselves is explained: Those whose idea of truly serving the Deen (Islaam) does not coincide with that of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).

5. Outlining of the ideal goal of the munaafiqeen (hypocrites) and their punishment.
6. Outlining of the ideal goal of the Mumineen (believers) and their reward.
7. The Mumineen are commanded to wage war against the Kuffaar and the Munaafiqeen and to be stern as well.
8. The fifth example of those who exempted themselves is explained:
9. Those who used to beg from Allaah in poverty for affluence to do good actions, but when granted they transgressed.
10.The result of staying behind from Jihaad is hell-fire.
11.After they had been restricted (for Jihaad) a change came about in their condition.
12.When the Munaafiqeen were warned against remaining behind from Jihaad they re-organised explaned themselves (i.e. by presenting excuses).

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10. 10th Taraweeh :11th Para :- From 10.5 Ruku of Sura Taubah till 1st 2 Ruku of Sura Hood.

The various types of munaafiqeen are mentioned :

1. Those who will never be forgiven because hypocrisy is a belief to them and their aim is to disunite the Muslims.
2. Those who could be forgiven because hypocrisy to them is merely a habit and not a belief.

1. The conduct of the true believers is added??????.
2. The forgivable munaafiqeen associate with the true believers and the conduct of the true believers manifests itself.

One is also told that educating the masses will put an end to absenteeism from Jihaad.
Educating the people on strategies of war.

10. Surah Yunus (Alayhis Salaam). Makkah -109 Aaayats

The Surah in brief :

The main subject matter here is the invitation to Islaam.
The surah states :-
1.Allaah Ta'aala has made this Scripture a Book of Wisdom and as a favour He delivered that message of Wahi (revelation) through the medium of a man from mankind itself. Yet instead of taking benefit from it some fools (i.e. Kuffaar) turn away saying that it is the ill-effects of sorcery.
2.The Kuffaar refute the acceptance of the divine message, yet when adversities afflict them they stretch out their hands at the very same door (of Divine assistance), but once the adversities vanish they become disobedient again.
3.O disobedient ones! That life of the world which has beguiled you is deceitful. Let it not turn you away from submitting to the Divine messages.
4.These Kuffaar believe Allaah to be the creator, sustainer and administrator of the world, yet,
5.They turn themselves away from practising on his commandments.
6.While they themselves make allegations against the Qur'aan, that it is a fake.
7.If these Kuffaar do not abstain from belying the Qur'aan then display your dissatisfaction on to them.
8. How can these Kuffaar understand the Qur'aan-e-Hakeem when they are spiritually blind and deaf.
9. Allaah is fully aware of our Qur'aan recitation as well as our other actions in life.
10. The righteous ones will not fear to appear in the high court of

Allaah.

11. One should not be grief-stricken by the abusive language of the antagonists of Deen.

12. Mention is made of the visitations of Allaah. Observe how the enemies of Noah (Alayhis Salaam) and the enemies of the later Prophets were destroyed.

13. Mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.

Observe how Fir'oun together with his army were drowned because of harbouring enmity to Moosa (Alayhis Salaam).

14. O those addressed by the Qur'aan, do not doubt it.

15. Do not belie it by mere doubt.

16. Otherwise your resurrection will be the same as that of the past beliers.

17. O people we are not prepared to abandon our way (of truth) merely on the basis of your doubts.

18. He who accepts the Qur'aan will benefit himself, otherwise the misfortune of his negation will be incumbent on him.

Surah Hood. Makkah -123 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

The subject discussed here is the invitation towards Tawheed.

The purpose of the revelation of the Book is to perfect the imbibing of Tawheed and seeking forgiveness for previous omissions.

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11. 11th Taraweeh: 12 Para :- From 1.5 Ruku of Surah Hood till 6.5 Ruku of Surah Yusuf.

Surah Hood mentions:-

1. The refuters of Tawheed do not understand Divine mercy to be the actual means of dismissing the adversities, but consider it to be something co-incidental.
2. These refuters evade the obedience of the Book of Allaah and in the process they devise many schemes to achieve this.
3. This is the reason for their failure. The people of Tawheed on the other hand will get the upper hand and succeed.

4. Mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.
5. The Prophet Noah (Alayhis Salaam) invites towards Tawheed.
6. The antagonists of Tawheed are destroyed in the end.
7. Mention is made of the visitations of Allaah in the incidents of the nation of 'Aad.

1. They were invited to Tawheed, but
2. Their denial destroyed them.

8. Again mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.

9. The nation of Thamood obstructed the propagation of Tawheed.
10. They were doomed to destruction.
11. Thus again mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.

The nation of Loot (Alayhis Salaam) were destroyed because they ruined their connection with Allaah.

12. Thereafter mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.

13. Prophet Shu'aib (Alayhis Salaam) invites towards Tawheed.
14. His people were destroyed due to their denial.
Once again mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.

15. Disconnecting the relation between the Creator (Allaah) and His creation was the crime of Fir'oun.
16. In such an offence both the leader and the follower are defamed.
17. The crime of all the passed destroyed nations was the denial of Tawheed.
18. Remember people will also raise their heads in objection to your Da'wah. (invitation to Tawheed).
19. Remain absorbed in the worship of Allaah and place your reliance on Him, thereafter see if there is anything Allaah would not be for you !

12. Surah Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam). Makkah - 111 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

1. The Surah deals with Prophets relating to Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
2. The Prophet Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) received leadership and comfort amongst his settlement after enduring tremendous difficulties and on his success, his brothers became very remorseful just as the people of the Quraish tribe became very remorseful when Nabi Muhammed (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) conquered the blessed city of Makkah.

The Surah states :-

1. The dream of Nabi Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam), and has his father Nabi Ya'qoob (Alayhis Salaam) interprets it as leadership (i.e. Successor to the throne).

2. The brothers of Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) extended a request to their father, Nabi Yaq'oob (Alayhis Salaam) to take Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) along with them.
3. They flung Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) in the pit of the well.

4. Nabi Yusuf is tested with a great trial (i.e.The king's wife intended to seduce him).
5. Nabi Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) was imprisoned in spite of being proven innocent.
6. A minor test of Nabi Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam)'s discernment.
7. A great test of Nabi Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam)'s discernment.

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12. 12th Taraweeh = 13th Para =from 6-5 Ruku of Sura Yusuf till 2nd Aayats of Surah Hijra .

After being tested and assisted in his discernment Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) is well on his way to leadership.
Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) receives leadership, thereafter the drought afflicts Can'aan and his brothers come over for the first time.
The brothers of Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) return for the second time and Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) detains his real brother, bin Yameen, wisely.
The brothers of Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) return fro the third time and thereafter recognise each other.

The whole nation of Bani Israel enter Egypt and the interpretation of his

(Yusuf=s (Alayhis Salaam)) dream in childhood eventuates materialises . The event of Yusuf (Alayhis Salaam) has a prophecy within for those who pledged with Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).

13. Suratur Ra'd : The Chapter of Thunder. 13 Makkah- 43 Aayats

The Surah briefly:

Even after the rise of the "Sun of Prophethood" some individuals were not enlightened, in fact they remained in darkness due to the screen of disbelief and deviation.

1. All revealed Books were sent according to the need of the time, but the antagonists denied it .
2. These people only accept one part of the system of Allaah, and that is the manifestations of happenings and for this very reason they do not understand the need for the Qur'aan.

The Surah mentions :-
that

1. The Divine Command encompasses every condition of the creation.
2. If these people (antagonists) are not prepared to reform then Allaah Ta'aala ignores them as well. Allaah does not change peoples conditions unless they change their ??????? what is in themselves????
3. These people have no hope of good from Allaah in the future too.
4. The ones who accept this Divine Book whole heartedly and those who do not, can never be equal.
5. Just as these two groups differ in manner of action, so would be their recompense.

6. The antagonists hope for any such sign to manifest itself(miracles etc) which may cause their hearts to be content with the Qur'aan.
7. The believers are content with the Noble Qur'aan (i.e.

remembrance of Allaah).

8. The Noble Qur'aan is the ultimate of persuasion (guidance) but the hearts of the dis-believers have become more useless than the mountains, earth and the dead in taking effect.
9. The Prophets before Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) were also mocked at and despitethis Allaah Ta'aala gave grace to the mockers and only then did He afflict His punishment upon them.
10. Thereafter they will yet encounter the chastisement of the Aakhiraah (hereafter).

11. Allaah Ta'aala informs the disbelievers that other Prophets also had wives and children so why are they so suspicious about Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)=s wives and his children.
12. Nevertheless the duty of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) was to convey the Message.Thereafter Allaah takes the responsibility of settling matters with them.

14. Surah Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam). Makkah- 52 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

The subject matter of discussion throughout this Surah is about the purpose of Prophethood (i.e. sending of the Prophets) Many times Ebrahim (A.S) is mentioned as also is His duaa for Makkah and his descendants .

Mention is made of :-

1. The purpose of the Prophethood of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) beingone and the same.
2. The purpose of the Prophethood of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and the rest of all the Prophets is one and the same.
3. The opposition to the Prophets will result in disgust to their leaders.
4. The senior leader of the opposition party to the Prophets will experience remorse in disgust on the Day of Qiyamah.
5. The followers of truth are persuaded to observe total obedience in the true acts of goodness.
6. The standard of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam) is kept in sight for

the following of the truth.
7. A relation should be maintained with the institution of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam).
8. The opposers of truth will, on the Day of Qiyaamah be very sensitive and stage a rebuttal. A good word is compared to a proper tree?????????.
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13. 13 Taraweeh : 14th Para :- Rubamaa Yawidoo from 2nd ayaat of Surah Hajr , till end of 15th Ruku of Surah Nahl.

15. Suratul Hajr : The Surah of the Rocky Tract . Makkah - 99 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

Story of the people of Al-Hijr , Al-Akah and the people of Loot (Alayhis Salaam) is narrated, regarding how they sinned and how they were destroyed.

It is the system of Allaah to give respite to the antagonists after they are presented with the Da'wah (invitation of Deen) .

It is mentioned that :-

1. Time has been appointed for the destruction of the antagonists of Islaam as was done to the past nations, and the amount of harm which can be caused by opposing.
2. Allaah takes the responsibility of preserving the Noble Qur'aan because it is the basis of Islaam.

3. The manner in which Allaah has paid particular importance to our physical nourishment.
4. Similarly particular importance is paid to spiritual nourishment to the extent that no enemy (Shaitaan) of yours may reach the skies ????.

5. If the teachings of the Qur'aan are not followed, adhered ,understand, then.
6. Due to natural weakness, the Shaitaan (devil) will mislead you.

7. Thereafter your abode will be Jahamman (hell-fire)

8. If piety (i.e Allaah consciousness) is achieved through the teachings of the Qur'aan, then Janah (paradise) will be your abode.

9. Mention is made of the visitations of Allaah.
10. The end-result of the antagonists.

11. Mention is made of the visitations of Allaah
12. If these people (i.e. the Kuffaar) do not listen, then turn away from them.
13. Hold firm on to the Holy Qur'aan
14. Allaah is sufficient enough for you against he evil of those jesters. So worship Allaah untill death.

16. Suratun Nahl : The Chapter of the Bee. Makkah -128 Aayats.

The Surah briefly:

The purpose of Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is Da'wah (invitation) to the Tawheed (Unity of Allaah).

1. The purpose of revelation is the invitation to Tawheed.honey????
2. Allaah mentions His great Signs, eg. The Bee. Pure ?????milk from bowels and blood.

Da'wah is given towards Tawheed by mentioning the Great Signs of Allaah.

Mention is made that:-
1. Your Supreme Being (Worthy of Worship) is One only.
2. In order to perfect your relationship with Him, it is essential to follow the Qur'aan.

3. The deniers of Tawheed are destroyed in this world.
4. They will be delivered into Jahannum in the Hereafter.

5. The people of Allaah hold great respect for the Holy Qur'aan, and will be immensely rewarded.

6. The deniers of Tawheed hide behind the issue of fate (destiny) in their actions.
7. If it was the Divine wish of Allaah to regard Shirk (polytheism) as permissible, then why would the prophets propagate Tawheed (monotheism).

8. Those monotheists who were compelled to leave their native land will received tremendous rewards in this world and in the hereafter.
9. The Holy Qur'aan was revealed through the correct medium with Allaah

10. Your Supreme Being (worthy of worship) is One only
11. It is He who will benefit you in your ease and adversities.
12. The deniers are so foolish that instead of appreciating the Message they adopt an audacious attitude by falsely associating daughters to Allaah.

13. Shaitaan subdued these Kuffaar just as he did to the past nations.
14. Only through the medium of the Holy Qur'aan will those erroneous matters be rectified.
15. The eradication of the doubt about the Divine Word being manifested through the medium of a human.
16. Allaah Ta'aala illustrated examples for the need of Tawheed and
17. The proofs of Tawheed.

1. No excuse will be accepted from the deniers of Tawheed on the day of Qiyaamah (judgement).
2. These people will be remorseful about their actions on the Day of Qiyaamah.
3. If any person wishes to reform himself ,then he should know that the Noble Qur'aan exists for his guidance.

18. The system of reformation from the Noble Qur'aan is

outlined.

When at any time of need, a change occurs in the well-ordered text, these deniers of Tawheed make the original arrangement of the Qur'aan a proof against the change (i.e. new order).
These ignorant ones will only endure great losses an the Day of Qiyaamah.

19. These Kuffaar will argue a great deal just to escape seizure, but they will remain tormented for their heinous actions.
Yes! If these Kuffaar desire to be protected from that punishment then it is incumbent upon them to reform now.

20. If the thankful servants of Allaah wish amendments for more goodness in the Dunya (world) and Aakhirah (hereafter) then their souls must adopt the standard of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam).
Aayat 90, in which Allaah enjoins justice, kindness, charity to one=s Kindred, forbiding indecendy, wickedness and oppression, was read by Umar (R.A) in the Jumah .

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14. 14th Taraweeeh :- 15th Para :Subhanallah Lazi Asiaa : From 1st Ruku of Sura Bani Israel till 9.5 Ruku of Surah Khaf.

17. Suratul Bani Israel : The chapter of the Children of Israel or Al- Isra (The Night Journey)

The Surah in brief:

The comparison of the Deen of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) to the rest of the religions
Just as Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is the Imaam (leader) of all prophets regarding mercy, so is his Deen to the rest of other religions.
The Da'wah of Haq and the demand of responding to it.
The similitude of Da'wah is like a spiritual "Day" wherein one is alert and sees it necessary to use the strength of all faculties in accomplishing any work.
The Ahkaam (rulings) of Da'wah to the truth is explained in detail in two

Rukus .
All obstacles to the truth should be refuted after having responded to the Da'wah of the truth.

If no response is made ???to the Da'wah??? of truth then whilst one is on the passage of Dunya (world) there is an oppressive robber who is ever-ready to snatch away the effects of your Iman. Therefore if you have responded to their Da'wah then the effects of Iman will carry you safely through.
If no response is made to this Da'wah, then an eternal blindness will result with horrid consequences result. They will be severely penalized in the Aakhirat (hereafter).
If one desires to be safe from worldly and blindeness and hereafter blindness then should consider using cure and mercy.
Abstention from asking irrelevant questions is mentioned in two Rukus. Have high moral levels, treat parents kindly, pray for them. Brothers of shaitaan are lavish spandrifs. Do not walk proudly.

The qualities of those who respond to the Da'wah are mentioned.

18. Suratul Kahf : The chapter of the Cave. 18 Makkah - 110 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

After a brief introduction, four categories of people are described. From these examples it has been proven how each category can obtain respect and comfort if their connection with Allaah is improved. The categories are:

1. The lowest level of pious B i.e. the Ashabal Kahf B the Inhabitants of the cave. From Ruku 1 B 4.
2. The lowest level of the worldly orientation B i.e. Ashabel Jannata=s B the owners of the two orchids. From Ruku 5 B 8. One rich and the other poor.The rich were ungrateful warned by the poor. The rich ones fruits were destroyed by a rain storm.
3. The highest level of the pious. The Prophet Moosa (Alayhis Salaam). From Ruku 9 B10.
4. The highest level of the worldly orientation B i.e. Zul Qarnain

B Alexander the Great) from Ruku 11-12.

Thus we have :
1. Introduction.
2. How the Ashabul Khaf hid in the cave.
3. Their awakening after a deep sleep.

The reason for the Ashabul Khaf hiding is because they were monotheists.

1. After awakening from the deep sleep one of the companions went to purchase some food.
2. People are informed (by analogy) of this incident (the deep sleep). Just as they slept for such a long period, Death then Qiyaamat (judgement day) will occur in a similar manner (i.e. resurrection).

The duration of their sleeping period was three hundred and nine years.

8. A Muwahhid (monotheist) invites his fellow Mushrik (polytheists) companion to the true Deen of Islaam.
9. The Mushrik remorse is instant after the destruction of the orchids.

10. The illusions of Dunya pleasures are explained as an appendix in comparison to the past subject of righteous actions.
11. Those who severe their ties with Allaah (i.e. Mushrikeen B Polytheists) strengthen their ties with Shaytaan the accursed enemy.

12. Who can be more unfortunate than that person who severs ties with Allaah and turns away when being called to His signs!!?

13. Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) takes on a journey to meet Khidar (Alayhis Salaam).
14. After having met, conditions are laid for mutual benefit.

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15. 15th Taraweeh : 16th Para :- From 9.5 Ruku of Surah Khaf till end of 7 Ruku of Sura Tahaa

1. Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) broke the conditions of studentship on three occasions. Khidr bore a hate in a boat, killed a innocent boy and erected a collapsing wall.
2. He was told to separate.

1. Zul Qarnain the two handed ane has all types of worldly belongings in his possession.
2. In spite of this he was not a rebel nor a devil and for this reason the Qur'aan mentions him in goodness.

1. The Mushrikeen (polytheists) are doomed to Jahannum (hell-fire).
2. All their actions will be fruitless and in vain.

19. Surah Maryam (Alayhis Salaam)Makkah - 98 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

The rectification of all erroneous thoughts of Prophet Esa (Alayhis Salaam).
Thus stated is :-

1. Mention is made of the birth of Yahya (Alayhis Salaam) which occurred extraordinarily. The prayer of Zakariyya (A.S)

2. The birth of Esa (Alayhis Salaam). Mirraculous
3. A summary of the teachings of Esa (Alayhis Salaam).
Servant of Aallah, blessed with a kitaab, a Nabi, pray, give alms. kind to mother, prophecy of death.
4. Mention is made of some peculiarities regarding certain prophets in two rukus, like Ibrahim, Musa, Ismail, Idris, Nuh and Ismail.
5. The result of not understanding the occurrence of the Day of Recompense (i.e. Judgement Day) is due to their involvement in Shirk (polytheism).
6. The conclusion of Surah Maryam.
7. By stating that the Quraan is easy and a glad tidings for Aallah. Consicious and a warning to the careless.

20. Surah Taa Ha. Makkah -135 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

The subject matter discussed here is the invitation to Tawheed (monotheism).The Surah which Umar (R.A) read and accepted Islaam.

1. It read :-
It is a favour from the mercy of Ar-Rahman to send guidelines for the guidance of man, however only the right minded ones will take benefit.
2. Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) recommends for Haroon (Alayhis Salaam) to be a prophet.
3. The favours upon Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) are mentioned.
4. Those people with distorted temperaments deny submission to the truth.
5. The sound minded people bow their heads in total submission.

6. After a fulfilment of a condition Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) leaves Egypt and the antagonists of the truth are annihilated while chasing Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and his people.
7. Haroon (Alayhis Salaam) is helpless in reforming the Bani Israel.
8. Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) reformed the Bani Israel on his return.

9. There is no type of intercession made for the rejectors of Haq (truth).

10. The incident of Adam (Alayhis Salaam) not observing the command of Allaah.
11. The need of mentioning the reason of the mono/service.
12. Turning a blind eye from the remembrance of Allaah will keep one spiritually blind.

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16. 16th Taraweeh : 17th Para : From last Ruku of Sura Ambiyaa till end of Sura Hajj.

Effort should be daily exercised to maintain the connection with Allaah and observing of patience.

21 .Surah Ambiya : The Surah of the Prophets. Makkah - 112 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

An invitation towards Zikr (remembrance of Allaah) is given.The Prophets were liberated through Divine Assistance throughout all universal and personal adversities.
The following are also mentioned :-
1. Invitation towards Zikr (remembrance of Allaah).
2. Mention is made of the visitation of Allaah, and every living thing is from water???
3. Mention is made of the Great Sign of Allaah.
4. A reminder of activities relating to after death.
5. A reminder of activities relating to after death.
6. Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam) is rescued from worldly adversity.
7. Loot (Alayhis Salaam) is also rescued from worldly adversity.

Several Prophets are liberated from their adversities.
1. A reminder of the objectives (i.e. to repeat the announcement of Tawheed : unity of Allaah).
2. The Muwahhideen (monotheists) should remain dominant in the Sacred lands.

22. Suratul Haj : Chapter of Pilgrimage.Makkah -78 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

Liberation on Judgement Day depends on the firmness of ones connection with Allaah.
That Omnipresent Being who is capable of administering the daily changes of the universe is in full control over the rest as well .
There are some people who, after having made a connection with Allaah, break their connection during the times of trials and tests and helplessly join with the rest of creation.

Mention is made of the reward of those who maintain their connection with
Allaah.
Then mention is made of the chastisement for those who served as obstacles to
others entering the beleif of Tawheed (monotheism).

Those who maintain their connection with Allaah are deep rooted in Taqwa (Allaah Conscious) has in the heart by exalting the symbols of Allaah.
Those who maintain their connection with Allaah sacrifice their pure wealth (earnings) to verify their genuine enthusiasm.
Those who maintain their connection with Allaah always support serenity, but at the same time they are always in control to execute the punishment on the rebels of the Blessed Lands.
When the Prophets (Alayhis Salaam) proclaimed the truth then Shaytaan also took steps in opposition .
Those who maintain their connection with Allaah are prepared to bid farewell to their houses and home towns at the time of need. Allaah Ta'aala stands surety for their needs and necessities.

This Ruku serves as an appendix to Ruku 8, meaning that Allaah Ta'aala Himself provides means provisions.

An explanation is given and about the weakness of those people who have a connection
with everything else besides Allaah.
Further mentions is made of the success of those who have made their
connection with Allaah.
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17. 17th Taraweeh 18th Para Follow Muhammad (S.A.W), the guide,which Taraweeh from start of Surah Muimin till end of 1st Ruku of Surah Furqaan????????????????????????????????

23.Suratul Mu'minun : The chapter of the Believer. Makkah -

118 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

The basis of honour and respect in this world and in the Aakhirah (hereafter) depends on the strength of one's connection with Allaah Ta'aala.

Also stated :-

1. The qualities of those who maintain their connection with Allaah.
2. The need for such a connection.
3. A reminder on the visitations of Allaah.The prayer of Nabi (S.A.W) recorded. Those who did not maintain a connection with Allaah are disgraced and despised.
4. The purpose and goal of all Prophets (Alayhis Salaam) was one.
5. The result of Ta'leem (teachings) is uniformity and to create a connection with Allaah.
6. A reminder of the great signs of Allaah to turn the attention are to create a connection with Allaah.
7. Those who did not maintain their connection with Allaah will be very temperamental on the Day of Recompense (Judgement Day).
8. The procedure of Judgement.

24. Suratun Noor : The Chapter of the Light. Madinah - 64 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

The laws barring immorality.

1. No type of consideration in the execution of the punishment would be made once immorality has been confirmed.
2. The immoral one will be banished from the good people.
3. If after a thorough investigation of the accuser (proofs, if not concrete) then he will in turn be punished

The incident of the accusation (i.e. of Hadhrat A'isha (Radhiallahu anha) serves as an introduction to the Laws of Hijab (Concealment of the Body Islamically).

The balance of events relate to the incident of the accusation which is the introduction to the Laws of Hijab .
The Laws of Hijab eg. Seeking permission before ????????????????????????/?
Allaah Ta'aala gives a parable of his Divine Light.
The different levels of attaining the Divine Light.
Those who will derive maximum benefit from the Divine Light as desired are promised the vice-regency on the earth.

The Divine Laws of Allaah should not be incorrectly implemented. The reason being that the Divine Laws of Hijab were to preserve morality, therefore wherever there is no possibility indication national tendency of immorality there is no need of Hijab, as with those children who have not yet reached maturity and with very old women.

The callers of Allaah persist good company together with divine Light. Stress is laid on mutual charity, compassion, good fellowship, etiquettes and personal modesty.

25. Suratul Furqaan-(The Criterion) Makkah - 77 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

The previous Surah (i.e. An Noor) was the invitation to Divine Light whereas this Surah (Al Furqaan) eradicates all possible obstacles to his obedience.

A brief discussion of three subjects.

1. At Tawheed (monotheism);
2. The Noble Qur'aan;
3. Prophethood.

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18. 18 th Taraweeeh: 19 th Para waQalazi la yarjoona to Ruku 2 of Sura Furqaan till Ruku Starting of Ruku 4 of Sura Naml.

The subject of Prophethood.

The settlement of the issue regarding the Noble Qur'aan
Issues regarding the Noble Qur'aan and a reminder of the visitations of Allaah.
The settlement of the issues regarding At-Tawheed (monotheism).
The qualities of the Servants of Allaah from whom the veils will be raised.

26.Suratush Shu'araa :The chapter of the Poets. Makkah - 227 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

Towards the end of Suratan Noor the mention of Light was made and in the end of Suratul Furqaan the veils had been raised. In Suratush Shu'araa the followers of this Light and the antagonists will be divinely dealt with by the qualities of Ar-Raheem (i.e. The Merciful) and Al-Azizz (i.e. The Mighty). Meaning that Allaah will always deal with the believers leniently and with the disbelievers firmly. These two qualities are manifested in this Surah.

Also :-

1.Nabi Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is consoled that he should not
over grieve just because the antagonists do not bring faith on the Noble
Qur'aan.
2.Hadhrat Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) was told that if Allaah
wished, Allaah would have their necks twisted immediately.
3.Allaah Ta'aala brings forth incidents of the past nations who belied those some
things that these people (the antagonists) belie.
4.The incident of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and Fir'oun, and the incidents of the past nations are mentioned in this Surah in accordance with their offences. Hence, Fir'oun is a claimant of his divine nature and because of this this, incident comes first.
5.The balance of the incident of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and Fir'oun is mentioned in the next 2 Rukus.

7.Fir'oun used to recognise himself as divine .
8.The people of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) were polytheists and they used to ascribe heavenly bodies as partners to Allaah Ta'aala.
9.Allaah has mentioned the incident of Noah (Alayhis Salaam) in order to disclose His qualities of "Ar-Raheem" (Most merciful) and "Al-Azziz" (The Firm one).

10. Mention is made of Hud (Alayhis Salaam) and his people and also of, the Nation of A'ad is made. One is reminderd of the visitations of Allaah.
11. Mention is made of Saleh (Alayhis Salaam) and his people.The nation of Thamud. This incident also discloses the qualities of "Ar-Raheem" (Most Merciful) and "Al- Azziz" (the stern one).
12.The incident of Lut (Alayhis Salaam) and his people is mentioned.
13.The incident of Shuaib (Alayhis Salaam) and his people is mentioned and in this incident the same qualities of "Ar-Raheem" (Most merciful) and "Al Aziz" (Firm one) are highlighted .

27. Suratul Naml : The Chapter of the Ant. Makkah - 93 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

The punishment of Allaah used to descend upon the opposers of the truth after the Divine proof had been totally affirmed. For example so long as the infected area has not fully matured until then the surgeon will not carry out the operation. Likewise the Spiritual Curer will not allow the punishment to be carried out as long as the crime or offence is not affirmed. The disbelief (Kufr) of the opposes are poisonous like boils and such boils are eliminated once they develop, so that the rest of the body maybe saved from its ill effects.

Similarly the disbeliever and polytheists are treated for some time before they are eliminated, so that the balance of spirituality is preserved by their elimination.

Also :-
1. The punishment descends upon the opposers of Truth after

the Divine proof has been thoroughly affirmed.
2. For instance, the opposers of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) were destroyed because they did not reform in spite of recognising his sincerity and genuineness.
3. Nabi Suliman (Alayhis Salaam) presents the Da'wah invitation of Deen to Queen Bilqis.
4. Queen Bilqis sends a gift, to Suliman (Alayhis Salaam) after consulting with her ministers .
5. Suliman (Alayhis Salaam) returns the gift and threatens to uproot the rotten substance (i.e. Shirk) inside them.
6. She reformed after the warning and was saved.

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19. 19th Taraweeh :20th Para :Start of Ruku 4 till end of Ruku of Surah Ankaboot

1. The People of Saleh (A.S) were annihilated after the rotten disease of Shirk developed.
2. The people of Loot (Alayhis Salaam) were analysed on the same principle.

3. The recompense of those who oppose the truth.
4. Their denial.

5. The renewal of the claim means that, the Day when the rotten disease of Shirk will be extracted shall come and these people will not forget their claim.

28. Surah Qasas : The Chapter of the Story. Makkah- 88 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

This Surah confirms the prophecies of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam). Just as Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and the Israelites became victorious over Fir=oun,

like-wise Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and the Muslims will be victorious over the Kuffaar of Makkah.

In the events of Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) and Fir'oun there is a prophecy for the Muslims.

Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) leaves Egypt in his youth without the permission of Fir'oun. He was merely kept for his upbringing in the house of Fir'oun. Had he left with Fir'oun's permission he would have probably departed in a princely fashion. His intended purpose was to share the feeling of slavery so that he could understand the difficulties the Israelites were undergoing.

Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) presents himself in the service of Shuaib (Alayhis Salaam) in Madyan. He allows ten years of servitude upon himself just so that he could feel how it is to live a governed life in servitude.

After spending ten years of a governed life, Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) leaves for Egypt with his family. While en route he is granted permission to proclaim prophethood.

Also:-

1. Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) receives the Torah after Fir'oun had drowned. Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) was sent to the Bani Israel.
2. Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) was sent to Bani Israel (I.e. the Arabs) and upon them the argument is being finalised.
3. Around Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) a group of disobedient ones similarly a group of disobedient ones will form now (i.e. from the people of Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)).
4. When Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) went to his Capital City a group of arrogant ones were destroyed. Similarly when Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) entered his Capital City (i.e. Makkah) the arrogant ones were destroyed too.

The opposes of the truth will be disappointed on the Day of Judgement, with those things they worshipped.

The example of Qarun has been illustrated to break the pride of the Kuffaar of Makkah.

Everything returns to its original meaning. The destruction of the arrogant rich ones and the leadership of the poor is all in the control of Allaah.

29 .Suratul Ankaboot : The Chapter of the Spider.Makkah- 69 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

Surah Ankaboot is the appendix of the subject matter in Surah Qasas. False gods are like spiders cobwebs.

Whatever promises of success and leadership has been given to this Ummah (nation) will only be accomplished through the wisdom of Jihad (Holy War) and Hijrat (immigration), because the spirit and morale of the Bani Israel for liberation from slavery and the quest of honour died due to their long strenuous plight, they were made successful through the unseen forces (i.e. Divine Assistance). Whereas here in the case of this Ummah, it is not so. ????
It seems that victory is been attained through physical forces but in reality it is Divine Assistance.
The Ummat of Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will be tried with vide Jihaad.

A reminder of the visitation of Allaah and the story of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam) begins here.

A reminder on the visitation of Allaah and the rest of Ebrahim (Alayhis Salaam)'s story as well as Loot's (Alayhis Salaam) story is mentioned.
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20. 20th Taraweeh : 21st Para : Starting of Ruku 4 of Sura Ankaboot till 3.5 Ruku of Ahzaab- The Confederates

A reminder on the visitations of Allaah during the story of Loot (Alayhis Salaam). Thereafter the incident of Shuaib (Alayhis Salaam) is mentioned and a review of all the events .

One should not bother too much with the opposers of truth and the

connection with Allaah should be strengthened through the medium of the Qur'aan.

If there is a need to migrate, for the purpose of Jihaad in the path of Allaah, then one should do so.

A repeat of the claim that when the Muslims will exercise Jihaad they will be triumphant.

30.Suratur Room : The Chapter of the Romans. Makkah -60 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

The announcement of the dominance of Islaam. Thereafter mentioned is made of the reasons for domination and of the fundamentals of domination.

The announcement of the domination of Islaam. In the battle of Badr the Muslims were victorious over the Kuffaar of Makkah. On the very same day, the Romans overpowered the Iranians.
The reasons of domination is mentioned in two Rukus.
The eight fundamental of dominance are detailed in the Ruku.
Immorality is the cause of corruption in the land and seas. Therefore when Muslims dominate then all these immoralities will vanish.
That Omnipotent Being who has the treasures of Power and weakness has the potential of giving to the weak, Allaah worshipping army and also weakening the powerful enemy army.

31.Suratul Luqman : The Chapter of Luqman (Alayhis Salaam).Makkah- 34 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief

From this Lofty Book only good doers will benefit.
Only the good doers who are regular in Salaat, pay Zakaat and believe in the Aakhirat will be showered with the mercy of guidance and will be imbued with wisdom from this Noble Book. >
The advice of Luqman(A.S) to his son was.@Oh my beloved son, do not ascribe any partners unto Allah for idiolatry is the worst oppression.@

The modus operandi of a Wise Being is discovered from this Book,i.e. those people who will adorn the garment of good actions like being kind to parents, praying, enjoining justice and forbidding immodesty. From the Book of Wisdom will become likewise.
A reminder of the bounties of Allaah, i.e. Is it not appropriately due for such good doer who as been blessed with such bounties to execute the orders given? This is mentioned in two Rukus.

32. Suratus Sijdah : The Chapter of Prostration.Makkah -30 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief

An invitation to the Noble Book

Is it not the Divine Mercy of that Omnipotent Divine Being who has created from sand into various features and blessed you with the facilities of hearing, seeing and understanding to also send guidance for your spiritual discipline too?
The manner in which Allaah deals with those who benefit from His Noble Scripture
Just how a group of followers gathered around Moosa (Alayhis Salaam) likewise a group of followers will gather now too.

34. Suratul Ahzaab : Chapter of the Confederates. Madinah - 73 Aayats

The Surah (The besiege of Madinah. The digging of the trench. The Victory) brief

One should not bother about the Kuffaar and Munafiqeen when it comes to fulfilling of obligatory duties.

Eight issues in brief

A detailed explanation of the above undefined issues (Ruku 1 should be kept in mind).

Note: In the 2nd and 3rd Ruku it is proven that Nabi (Sallallahu

Alayhi Wasallam) did not bother about the Kuffaar and Munafiqeen.

Detailed explanation of the first issue briefly outlined in Ruku 1. Do not listen to the unbelievers and hypocrites
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21. 21st Taraweeh: 22 Para : wa may yakhnuut From 3.5 Ruku of Sura Ahtaab till 1.7 Ruku of Surah Yaseen

A detailed explanation of issue two from the first verse i.e. Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is not to be??? hated. Meaning that one side He pleases Allaah Ta'aala and on the other side He pleases His wives?????.
A detailed explanation of the third issue. One can marry the wives of his adopted sons (i.e. after they divorce of course) because they (the adopted son) do not become ones real/natural son.
A detailed explanation of the fourth issue Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) understood the interests of the Believers more than they knew themselves.
When these types of qualities were found in Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) then due to his blessings, he understood the interests of the Muslims much more.
A detailed explanation of issues five and six. The real wives of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) are the spiritual mothers of the believers. Their veneration and sacredness is like that of a mother and to marry them is eternally forbidden yet they are not your mothers by lineage. For this reason The laws of Hijab are not as strictly observed with them.

A detailed explanation of issue seven. The Prophets will be questioned on the Day of Judgement if they conveyed the message and the outcome thereof.
The Ummat should value the Divine Laws now so that on the day of Judgement they could testify in their favour.

A detailed explanation of issue nine.

O Muslims! Stay away from hurling abuse your Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) in any way and learn how to discharge your obligations from the Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) himself.

35. Suratul Saba. The chapter of Sheba Makkah-54 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :-

The subject matter here is the clarification of the issue of reward and punishment.

The denial of reward and punishment.

1) if these people (Kuffaar) could become thankful then they would attain leadership like that of Prophets, Dawood (Alayhis Salaam) whom??? plants, mountains and birds used to sing in praise of Allah with him Suliman (Alayhis Salaam) who understood the speech of birds and animals, ??? were assigned to walk with him, and
2) if they refuse to do so then they will be deprived from the favour just as the people of Saba of Yemen were.

If one does not maintain a connection with Allaah due to the fear of reward and punishment then to have a connection with everything else besides Allaah will be of no use too.

The dispute between a deviated and the misled one on the Day of Recompense.

The deviated and misled ones will be disgusted and dissapointed with those very objects of worship which they had confided in.

We are informed that Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) had no personal motive in letting us know of the Day of Recompense.

35. Surah Fatir : The Chapter of the Origins of the Creation. Makkah -45 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

The necessary warnings are brought to us through the medium of the Prophets before the Day of Re compensation so that, at the time of assessment, it cannot be said that we were seized uninformed.

There is no Creator besides Allaah Ta'aala and the promise of seizure is a true one. Therefore if one desires reformation one should be practical about the teachings he received through the medium of the great Angels i.e Amess ??? with wings@.

Just as brackish sea water and sweet ocean water cannot be equal, likewise a beneficiary of revelation and its rejecter can never be equal.

Just as light and darkness, shade and sun, light the living and the dead cannot be equal, likewise a beneficiary of revelation and, its rejecter can never be equal.
Just as various tastes, colours and specialties can be achieved from water?. The heart experiences various conditions once the door of Divine Mercy is open to it. All created to serve, humanity, but some call upon idols.

Allaah) has opened the door of Divine Mercy by making us vice-regents so we take benefit then the gain is ours otherwise the loss is ours too.

36. Surah Y~sin -Makkah - 83 Aayats

The Surah in Brief

Three Issues in brief:

1. Prophethood ;
2. Tawheed (monotheism B Unity of Allaah) ;
3. Reward and re compensation .(i.e the heart of the Quraan.)

22nd Taraweeh:23 Para was ma li la abdoo From 1.7 Ruku of Sura Zumoor - The things

A detailed explanation of the issue on Prophethood is given. The Quraan is a book, full of wisdom. A book from the Merciful. People must take ???????????

A detailed explanation of the issue on Tawheed. Look at nature. Things created in ????,plants, living things. Observe the night and day, the sun and the moon. Revelation of heavenly bodies.

A detailed explanation about the issue of re compensation. After the Trumpet is blown the dead will rise up from their graves. No soul will suffer any injustice.

A repetition of the 3 issues as a conclusion:

1. Prophethood ;
2. Tawheed ;
3. Recompensation .

37. Suratus Saffaat : The Chapter of those Ranged in Ranks- Makkah- 182 Aayats

The Surah in Brief

An invitation to Tawheed (monotheism)

The reason why people negate recompensation (i.e. Jannat or Jahannam) is
because they do not see the need for Tawheed. Stories of Nooh, Ibrahim ,Musa,
Haroon, Ilyaas, Loot and Yunus (A.S) are mentioned in quick succession.
Ibrahim (A.S)=s duaa >Grant me a pious son= is mentioned.

In addition, a reminder about life after death is given.

The success of the Muwahideen (monotheists) is mentioned in 3 Rukus .

38. Surah Saad : Makkah - 88 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief

Revealed about the social boycott of Nabi (S.A.W) and his family by the Quraish. All the past nations were ruined the Prophets. Had these nations opted for respect and had they returned to Allaah through penitence, they could have saved themselves .

The Kuffaar of Makkah regarded the Messenger of the Qur'aan as a magician/sorcerer. In reality, their denial was the very same reason for the destruction of all the previous nations. Mention is made of Ayyub, Ibrahim, Ishaaq, Ya=qub, Ismail, Ilyaas and Dhull- Kufl (A.S).

Even now if they (Kuffaar) are prepared to choose respect and return to Allaah through penitence, the Divine Mercy of Allaah is prepared to enshroud them.

Note: These incidents are narrated for us to take a lesson from. From this narration it is learned that through penitence and seeking forgiveness, the Divine Mercy of Allaah returns.

Note: After this verse, mention is made of the incident of Suliman (Alayhis Salaam)=s great respect to Allaah.

Respect for and penitence to Allaah brings about Divine Mercy and if they were wise the opposes should do so.

The need for returning to Allaah through penitence.

40. Suratuz Zumar - The Throngs Makkah - 75 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

Sincerity in Worship.

An invitation is given towards sincerity in worship by recalling the bounties of Allaah mention is also made about what is to occur after death.

23. 23rd Taraweeh : 24th From start of Ruku 3 of Surah Zoomar till 5.2 Ruku of Surah Hameem Sijda

An invitation to sincerity in worship and to be grateful to Allaah with a reminder about the visitations of Allaah.

Allaah announces Divine Protection for the sincere worshippers.

Intercession is denied to the insincere worshippers.

The announcement of salvation for the sincere worshippers, who tremble at it=s Wahi ; their skins and hearts melt at the rememberance of Allaah .

The chastisement of those who abandon sincerity.

The consequences of the sincere and insincere in the after-life.

40. Suratul Mu'min : The Chapter of the Believer Makkah - 85 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief :-

All the seven Surah which begin with the words AHaa Meerm@ were revealed Makkah . Each of these Surah's extend an invitation towards the Noble Qur'aan. Nevertheless each one has a distinct mode of approach. A believer relative of Firoun speaks in ??????? of Moosa(A.S). Nabi (S.A.W) is also mentioned.

The Surah (Al Mu'min) warns the opposers of the Lofty Qur'aan. Allaah forgives sins and accepts repentance.
The opposes of the Quraan are warned by way of a reminder on the visitation of Allaah about the angels carrying the Arsh of Allaah. The events after death. Reminder on the visitation of Allaah once again .

The visitation of Allaah and the events after death together in Ruku. The people=s hearts will jump up to their throats, when they witness.

The opposes of the Qur'aan are warned about the events after death once again.

A reminder about the bounties of Allaah ers of the Holy Qur'aan are warned about events after death.

A reminder of the bounties of Allaah. His commands holds many virtues too. Which of ALLAAH=s commands do you obey ?

The opposes of the Quraan are warned about the events after death once again.

A reminder of the bounties of Allaah and his visitations are mentioned.

41. Surah Haa Meem As Sajdah: the chapter of Haa Meem, the Prostration [Fussilat : Revelation well Expanded] Makkah- 54 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

An invitation to the Qur'aan. The Qur'aan was revealed on the command of "Ar-Rahman" (The compassionate) and "Ar-Raheem (The Most Merciful). The Stories of Aad and Thamud are mentioned.

An invitation to the Qur'aan and the Qur'aan is a ?????? and was designed as an invitation towards Tawheed (monotheism). The skin will testify against man.

There is also a reminder about the bounties of Allaah and about His visitations. In addition to this is a reminder of the events after death. Dead earth is revived by rain. In addition to this is a reminder on the events after death.

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24. 24th Taraweeh : 25th Para Ilaihi yoradoo From the 5.2 Ruku of Surah Haa Meem Sijda till end of Surah Jathiya

An invitation to the Holy Qur'aan. The purpose of the Holy Qur'aan itself is an invitation towards Tawheed.

42. Suratush Shuraa: the chapter of the Counsel Makkah- 35 Aayats

The Surah in brief
Mutual consultaion is a basic social principle.

An invitation to the Qur'aan. Reference is made to the specific fact that the Revelation of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) was similar to the revelation of the past Prophets, hence there is no possibility of them

denying anything that is mentioned .

An invitation to the Qur'aan. Particular reference is made about the similarity of the Revelation to Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and to other Prophets. Like Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa and Isa (A.S)

An invitation to the Qur'aan and a /???/// of the ???? of Doom.
Those who disputed with the signs of Allaah will never be saved.Those who bring faith will be granted salvation and this is their praiseworthy quality.

An invitation to the Qur'aan.

43. Suratuz Zukhruf : The chapter of the Ornaments of Gold. Makkah- 89 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief:

The Qur'aan in plain article will not be raised from the earth by you turning away from it in two Rukus.

An invitation to the Qur'aan in three Rukus.

An invitation to the Qur'aan with a reminder on the visitation of Allaah. Generally gold and silver are a barrier to the acceptance of truth.

An answer is given to the Kuffaar of Makkah to clear a doubt. Ibrahim (A.S), Musa(A.S) and Isa (A.S) are mentioned.

The result of the teachings of the Qur'aan is the lesson of Tawheed. So whenever the mention of Essa (Alayhis Salaam) being a human being, is made the Kuffaar of Makkah used to say that the Qur'aan respects the Lord of the Christians but it abuses their Lords.

An answer to the above doubt is given to ALLAAH=s bondmen. Those who submit to ALLAAH will not fear on the Day of Judgement..

An invitation to the Qur=aan is repeated .

44. Suratud Dukhan : The Chapter of the Smoke. Makkah -59 Aayats

The Surah in Brief

An invitation to the Qur'aan.
The illuminated Book was revealed on the Blessed Night and it is on this Blessed Night. That decision of all matters are made principle. If any one does not follow the Qur'aan then he will not be able to save himself from the torments both in this world and in the hereafter.

A reminder of the visitation of Allaah.
Fir'oun was affilicted with worldly punishments because he turned away from the Divine Laws.

A reminder of the visitations of Allaah.
The nation of Tubb'a (the people of Himyar or Arabia) were annihilated due to their opposition to the Divine Laws.

Allaah announces a punishment in the (Aakhirat) hereafter for those who deny the Divine Laws.

45. Suratul Jathiyah : The Kneeling Down. Makkah -37 Aayats

The Surah in Brief:

An invitation to the Qur'aan. Honour and respect is limited following the Qur'aan.

Disgrace is inevitable upon those who abandon the following of the Book of Allaah.

You should follow that Shariah (code of life) which you received, through the medium of the Qur'aan, and do not pay any attention to the desires of the Kuffaar.

Sound mindedness is taken away when one abandons the following of the Book of Allaah.

Those who mock at the signs of Allaah will be deprived of Divine Mercy on Judgement Day and they will be flung into hell. On the day of judgement the whole of humanity will kneel down. For thinking people,

the creation, beats, night, day rain and windsome signs.
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25. 25th Taraweeh: 26th Para Haa meeem From Sura Ahqaaf till 1.5 Ruku of Sura Zaariyaat.

46. Suratul - Ahqaaf - The Sound Dunes - Makkah - 34 Aayats.

The sand dunes of Hadhramaut, Yemen, where Hood (A.S) was sent to aid who were destroyed.

The Surah in Brief :-

Providing a period for contemplation after having presented the invitation (of the truth) is part of the system of Allaah. Show kindness to parents. The time for everything is appointed. Therefore the annihilation of the Kuffaar, because of their turning away, is also fixed. Jinn who listened to Nabi (S.A.W) praying became Muslims provide a period to repent.
It is part of the system of Allaah to give a grace period to the Kuffaar after they have turned away (from the truth).

The mention of the nation of Aad is made by way of a reminder of the visitation of Allaah. (i.e. people are afflicted with a punishment due to denying the warning of a warner/inviter). Every Muslim must be an elephant of the Quraan.

Those who turn away from the Book will not be able to save themselves when the punishment comes. Nevertheless to provide time to reform is still part of the system of Allaah. Patience must be shown whilst practising.

47. Surah Muhammad : The Chapter of Nabi Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) - Makkah - 38 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

Islaam is compared against Kufr (i.e. disbelief) and Nifaaq (hypocrisy).
War captives should be freed with condition or after taking

ransom.

The comparison of Islaam against Kufr. Jannat is described. Rivers of water , milk, honey or wine.
The comparison of Islaam against Kufr (disbelief) and Nifaaq(hypocrisy). Believers are encouraged to implore Allaah for forgiveness of this. Allaah will expose the malice which the hypocrites have against Muslims.

The comparison of Islaam against Kufr and Nifaaq.
Assents have been given as a test. Is one prepared to sacrifice. Know the life of this world is nothing but sport and a pastime. Muslims who grant against evil will be rewarded in abundance.

48. Suratul Fath : The Chapter of the Conquest (Victory.) Madinah - 29 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

Glad tidings about the victory of Islaam with the conditions of the victory, via the >Treaty of Hudaibyyah >

1. Mention is made of the four qualities of the leadership of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
2. The Divine Curse upon the hypocrites and polytheists and the prophecy of their admittance into hell.

Mention is made of those who remained behind and the helpless ones.

The consequences of taking a pledge of death.

1. A general announcement about the dominance of Islaam is made .
2. The followers of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) are persuaded to accept one principle (to be hard against the disbelievers and soft amongst themselves).

49. Suratul Hujaraat : The Chapter of the Apartments - Madinah- 18 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

The rules and regulations of mutual relations and social ethics amongst the Muslims.

1. How should one behave with his Ameer (leader).
2. How should one maintain the relationship and rectify the situation with those who are in charge, if perchance the relationship is spoiled .

Such a mode of conduct should be exercised with each other, that no tension should be felt. Personal opinions must not overrule laws of Shariah. Practice justice and seek the truth. Do not define any nor call any one by a nickname. Avoid suspicion and spying .

50. Surah Qaaf : Makkah - 49 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

Confirming the issues on Re-compensation, the following points are mentioned:-

1. Had these people contemplated about the Qur'aan, then no doubt would have remained concerning Prophethood.
2. The actual reason for denial is the denial of the Day of Re-compensation.
3. Had these people pondered over the annihilation of the previous nations, they would have realise of that the real cause of their destruction was their belying the Prophets.
4. These people are the deniers of Re-compensation, while the believers are preparing for it every moment of time.
5. On that day (i.e. Judgement Day) the deviated ones and the deceivers will blame each other, but this hostility will be futile.
6. It is necessary to respect Allaah and to return to Him through penitence in order to be saved from this punishment.
7. If they continue doing so then you should continue strengthening your connection with Allaah daily, and

8. Continue disciplining the eager ones.

51. Suratuz Zaariyaat : The Chapter of the Winds

The Surah in brief :

Compensation for every action is certain in the 1st and 3rd Ruku. The pious will stay amidst gardens and fountains.

Re-compensation will definitely occur. Story of Ibrahim (A.S) and Musa (A.S) mentioned toghether with the people of the Aad and Thamud.

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26. 26th Taraweeh: 27th Para From 1.5 of Surah Zaariyaat till end of Surah Hudood .

1. Compensation of actions is certain .
2. The purpose of the creation of Man and Jinn, is to worship Allaah.

52. Suratut Toor : The Chapter of the Sinai Mountain Makkah- 49 Aayats

The Surah in Brief:

The punishment of evil actions is certain.

The punishment will befall the antagonists of the truth.

1. Allaah Ta'aala commands Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) to continue propagating the same message which all Ambiyaa did..
2. Do they think that by them not accepting your directives it will prevent the forthcoming events. Mt Sinai is where Moosa (A.S) received Wahi and saw Allaah=s glory.

53. Suratun Najm : The Chapter of the Stars Makkah- 62

Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

The traditions or sayings of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) are Divine Revelation too and your (i.e. Kuffaar) beliefs are based on mental evaluations and are pure mental assumptions so do not be bothered about these.

1. Do not these people know that every person will be recompensed for his actions
2. Allaah Ta'aala recompenses the people by Himself.
3. He ruined Ad, Thamud, the people of Noah (Alayhis Salaam) etc,as punishment for their evil actions .
4. Meraj is also mentioned .

54. Suratul Qa=mr : The Chapter of the Moon Makkah - 55 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

Removing the idea that Qiyamaat (Judgement Day) is a far-fetched thing. Qiyamaat means when the whole universe will be in a condition of turmoil and havoc .The matter regarding the breaking of a heavenly body (i.e. the splitting of the moon) from the universe is a clear proof that the remaining heavenly bodies will also encounter weaknesses and perish.

1. Removing the thought that Judgement day is far-fetched.
2. A reminder of the visitations of Allaah in the next 3 Rukus.

The story of Nuh (A.S). His call. The rain and the resting of the ark thereafter on Mt.
Judi. Bonder of ??????.
The statement; We have made the Quraan easy to remember, but will anyone take Need appears four times.

55. Suratur Rahmaan : The Chapter of the Compassionate- Madinah 78 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief :

This Surah is an answer to the question "Who is Ar-Rahmaan?" which the Kuffaar posed. Allaah knows best!

A reminder of the bounties of Allaah.

1. Everything will definitely perish.
2. That Benefactor who has showed favours upon you will take your reckoning.
3. Those who misused the favours will be dealt with in the manner as mentioned in V43.

Allaah will recovery those who use their favours properly by granting them Jannat and it=s delights and two gardens. The words A then which of your Rabb=s favour will you deny@ appears 31 times in this Surah.

56. Suratul Waqiah : The Chapter of that which must come to pass.
Makkah - 96 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

On the day of Judgement there will be three categories of people. Those on the right, left and foremost. Two categories (the right and the foremost i.e. those on the right and the foremost) will be saved, and the third one on the left, will be doomed.

1. The categories briefly outlined , the righteous and those who accepted the truth upon presentation, are the successful ones.
2. Mention is made of the bounties that the two saved categories will receive.
3. Mention is made about how Allaah will deal with the As-habush Shima (i.e. the dwellers of hell).
4. Removing the thought that resurrection is far-fetched, by

mention the surroundings.

A repetition on how Allaah will deal with all three categories as a conclusion.

57. Suratul Hadeed : The Chapter of Iron- Madinah - 29 Aayats

The Surah in Brief :

The manner in which to achieve Dominion.

1. If one desires respect and authority then one should submit oneself completely to obey the orders of Allaah.
2. Learn how to spend in the path of Allaah.

1. When one spends his Imaan strengthens in this world and he receives Nur (i.e. celestial light) in the Aakhirat hereafter.
2. When one in this world avoids spending (in the path of Allaah) then he acquires hypocrisy and the Nur is snatched away from him in the Aakhirat (hereafter).

When one avoids spending in the path of Allaah then he is diseased with vain glory and amassment of wealth and offspring, etc.

Allaah has Mercy and Compassion in store for His creation. There should be no blending of innovations with the laws revealed from Allaah Ta'aala. The ruku of Nuh (A.S) and Ibrahim (A.S) as Allaah=s Nabis are stated. Beleivers will be rewarded with the Nur of pardon.
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27. 27th Taraweeh: 28th Para- From Sura Mujadalah till end of Mursalat

58. Surah Mujadalah : She who pleaded .
The Surah in brief :

Several topics are discussed :

1. The obligations of the Muslims Political Party .
2. Their own constitution, in obeying Allaah and his Rasul.
3. The Political Party elect their Head.
4. The execution of the Laws from the point of the leadership
5. Mention is made of those people who are not worthy of being part of the political Party.

Also to break the are old cancel custom an divine. Once a woman is divorced she cannot re- marry, if her husband told her. Be on to me like my mothers back.

It is permissible to sit separately with the authorities in order to listen to their grieviences.

1. The authorities should keep in mind that Allaah Ta'aala is Omnipresent.
2. Their constitution is the Quraan and Sunnat.
3. The head of the Political Party should be a knowledgeable one.
4. Obedience to the Head.

Stories of Sahabah (R. A) mentioned at end AAllaah is pleased with then did they pleased wiith Allaah@
Those who keep friendship with the enemies of Islaam cannot be part of counselling body.

59. Suratul Hashr : The Chapter of the Gathering Madinah - 24 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

Five issues are highlighted here:

1. The initiation of Muslim Rule, when Nabi(S. A .W) established the muslim state in Madinah.
2. The reasons of their survival, in their obedience to lay.
3. The reasons of destruction, lay. It disobedience to Allaah disobey Allaah.
4. It is impossible for one who remains practical on the Qur'aan to be disgraced in the world.

5. The conditions of how to take benefit from the Qur'aan.

The causes of the Rule collapsing.

Whenever hypocrites arise in any people, it may appear as if they are united with the people. Secretly they hold good relations with the enemies and strengthen their friendship with them. This is when the decline of the Rule begins.

In this Ruku the Muslims are informed about such treacherous people so that the Muslims may take precautions.

1. It is impossible for a person to be disgraced in this world when he practises
   on the Holy Qur'aan.
2. The conditions of taking benefit from the Qur'aan i.e until and unless there is
   no exclusive firm belief regarding Allaah Ta'aala in the heart and no
   estimation of His might and strength, then no benefit can be derived
   from the laws and Commands of man.

60. Suratul Mumtahinah : The Chapter of the examined one. Makkah 13 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

Breaking ties with the Kuffaar (disbelievers).
The reasons for breaking ties. (Who) expelled Nabi (S.A.W) from Makkah or wasted war against the Muslims and harmed the Muslims.

The categories of Kuffaar are two :

1. The first category are those with whom reconciliation is not permissible, due to their total hatred for muslims.
2. The second category are those with whom fighting is not permissible, who not actively hostile against the Muslims. Show kindness and freindness so that they be invited to

Islaam. Nabi (S.A.W) is enjuired to lost women who came from Makkah. If thay be sincere, then, not to return them to Makkah.

61. Suratus Saff : The Chapter of The Ranks.- Madinah - 14 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

The duties of the Self Sacrificers;
There are three useful groups in any community, namely, the learned ones, The wealthy, and the self-sacrificers.

If these three groups fulfil their duties i.e unity and fulfill their pledges, then such a people will strengthen. On the contrary if any one group neglects its duties then these people will be destroyed. Suratul Saff elaborates upon the duties of the Self-Sacrificers to be ready to spend then wealth for Alaah. and Suratul Jumu'ah elaborates the duties of the learned and Suratul Munafiqeen exhorts the duties of the wealthy.

1. The status of the Self-sacrificers in the eyes of Allaah.
2. The punishment for not fulfilling the duties
3. The field of discharging these duties.
4. Isa (A.S) is mentioned. The piety of Isa (A.S) and what he said aboutf Nabi Muhammed (S.A.W), A Nabi that shall come after me, whose name will be Ahmed= .The reward of the most loved actions to Allaah is also discussed.

62. Surah Jumuah : The Chapter of the Assembly (Friday) Prayer. Madinah 11 Aayats.

The Surah in brief:

The duties of the learned scholars (noble Ulema) as deputies of Nabi (S.A.W) is to purify the hearts and to convey the message.

1. The duties of the learned Scholars .
2. The punishment for not fulfilling the duties. Withholding ALLAAH=s bounties.
3. The standard of discharging the duties. No trade or worldlly

benefit must deter one from other duties.

Jumuah (Friday) is the day of the propagation of the Qur'aan. For this reason it is incumbent upon every male???? Muslim that he participates in the prayer.

63.Suratul Munafiqeen :The Chapter of the Hypocrites. Madinah -11 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

The duties of the wealthy, is to aid the needy. Just as the Ansaar helped the Mahajireen. The wealthy will be governed by their wealth as Munafiqeen (hypocrites) if they do not spend in the path of Allaah in spite of having the means. The munafiqeen tried to convince the Ansaar not to spend on the Muhajireen.

The Muslims are forced to be alert by giving charity so that the disease of hypocrisy does not to grow from within, for if death comes, not one extra minute is given to do anything .

64. Surah Taghaboon : The Chapter of the Mutual loss and gain Madinah- 18 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

1. The verses of the souls and the universe (that loss is failure in the Aakhirat and that gain is salvatioin in the Aakhirat). We are compelled us to follow Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)
2. The following of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will result in great success on the day of Judgement
3. Reasoning of the obstacles.

The verses of the souls and universe compels us to follow Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) which will result in a great success on the Day of Judgement.

V2 regarding the souls, V5 regarding the universe
V9 regarding the great success.

Many difficulties will be encounted when one strives to follow the Light (Nur) and at such times one should not deviate from the path.

The obstacles should be removed. (i.e. all those obstacles which may stand in the way of good action and Imaam,) like the prophetic call by saying; well mortals be our guides; spouses and children behave as enemies.

65. Suratut Talaq : The Chapter of Divorce. Madinah 12 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

In Huququl Ibaad (i.e. Rights of the people) it is not permissible to amend or abrogate any law.

Issues pertaining to divorce and iddah(waiting time after divorce).
The divine punishment of Allaah Ta'aala also results in amendment and abrogations of Huququl-Ibaad. We are told not to harras the women in iddah,not to or make life untolleratable for them but to spend on them.

66. Suratut Tahreem : The chapter of Prohibition the forbidden Madinah 12 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

Nothing should serve as a hindrance to the standard duty (obligation of man).

Even if the pure wives of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) had to serve
as a hindrance to his standard obligations, then he would have divorced them
too.
On the analogy of 1). It is the duty of the Muslims to save their kith and kin
from Jahannam and themselves (i.e. people should not be obstacles to each
other in carrying out their standard duties in Islaam.)

The good recompense of turning to Allaah genuinely. The wife of Firoon, who
prayed A My Rabb, build for me a house in Jannat, in you mist, and deliver me
from Firoon and his evil actions.@ and Maryam (R.A).
Worldly relationships do not matter when one is not subservient to Allaah, like
the wives of Nuh (A.S)

67. Surah Mulk : The Chapter of Sovereignity. Makkah- 30 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

It is said to the oppressors, AAccept Allaah Ta'aala as the Sovereign to the system of the universe and give proof of loyalty! Look at his flawless creations.@

Allaah Ta'aala is the Sovereign of the entire universe because,
He has created it.
Whosoever rebels against His sovereignty will be flung into prison and that
prison is Jahunnum. I t will be roaring and screaming and bursting with rage.
Whosoever proves loyalty and ????? Allaah will be forgiven and rewarded
tremendously.

He (i.e Allaah) is capable of inflicting various types of punishments from the
heavens and earths, (give thanks to him, who has given us ears, eyes and a
heart.
Your armies (i.e. armies of the opposers) are incompetent in comparison to His.

8. Suratul Qalam : Chapter of the Pen. Makkah - 52

Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

If you (i.e. Kuffaar) declare this Deen to be fake, then you also have pens in your possession, so write a Qur'aan similar to this.

These Kuffaar made allegations on Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)
Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will receive countless rewards for His
patience.
Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) was told not to accept any of their matters.
These people will in the end endure losses like the people of the Orchids (as
mentioned in Surah Kahf), who decided to pick fruit the next morning without
saying AIf Allaah wills A.

Yes indeed! The opposers and supporters can never be equal.
Yunus (A.S) is mentioned. The Quraan is an admonition to mankind.

69. Suratul Haaqqah : The Chapter of the Sure Reality. Makkah - 52 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

Re-compensations on actions are received both in this world and in the Aakhirat (hereafter). Everything will be exposed and no secrets concealed. Those who are given the nameB Aamal records of good deeds in the right hand will go to Jannat. Whilst those who are given the book in the left hand will know that the wealth availed them not.

The nations of Aad, Thamud and Fir'oun etc. received punishment in this world and will still receive punishment in the Aakhirat (hereafter).

a. This Qur'aan was brought down by the esteemed messenger

(i.e. Jibrael (Alayhis Salaam))
b It is the Sustainer of the universe who revealed it.
c. Nevertheless, only the Allaah conscious one's will derive benefit.

70. Suratul Ma'arij : the Chapter of the Ways of Ascent. Makkah 44 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

A detailed description about the Day of Reward and Punishment .

A detailed explanation about the Day of Re-compensation . Heavens will become
like ??????,and mountains like flossy wool. Sinners will sacrifice their kith and
kin for salvation but in vain.
The praiseworthy qualities of the Jannaties (i.e. People of Paradise), who were
steadfast in salaat, gave charity, beleived in the Aakhirat, feared ALLAAH=s
punishment, protected their chastity, maintained their trusts and fulfilled their
promises. Also gave proper ????.

Leave the deniers of Qiyamat in their immortal and vain pursuit for they will be present on Judgement Day, to witness all that they did.

71. Suratun Nooh : The Chapter of Nooh (Alayhis Salaam). Makkah - 28 Aayats

The Surah in brief:

The propagation procedures of the Prophets, and the example of Nuh (A.S) and his people.

The purpose and core of Tabligh (propagation), pleasing Allaah, piety and

obedience.
The daily and nightly activities in Tabligh (i.e. propagation), as cprned out by
in total Nuh (A.S), afford in public rand and secretly in private.
The excellent results of accepting the commands, salvation.

If the invited ones do not appreciate the sincerity of the inviter like themeselves by their fingers in their ears and covering their hads, then the mere pain of the oppressed one's heart is good enough to cause such a people to burn (i.e. in hell-fire). The rejectors of Nuh=s (A.S) call were drowned.

72. Suratul Jinn : The chapter of the Jinn . Makkah 23 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

Just as the right-minded human beings are thirsty for the life giving water of the Qur'aan similarly are the right minded Jinn looking forward to this Qur'aan.

The Righteous Jinn take immediate effect by listening to the Qur'aan, and
they immediately proceed to propagate the message to their people.

The purpose of Tabligh (propagation) is invitation towards Allaah, by the
prophet, which is now the ???? of Muslims
The Prophets are not possessors of any one's loss or gain
Their duty is the propagation of the Divine Laws.

73. Suratul Muzammil : The Chapter of the One Folded in Garments.Makkah -20 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

The principles of a propagator

The propagator prepares himself before the propagation, keeping

vigil at night,
reciting Quraan, and bearing the level of the people in mind.
Time allocation of a propagator ;
The connection of propagator with Allaah ; because warning is very difficult and
one becomes like a stranger.
The destruction of the opposers after the propagation.

The acts of worship have been moderated because the era of the people of Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is so much more vast.

74.Suratul Muddathir : The Chapter of the wrapped-One. Makkah- 56 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) has only to fulfil the rights of propagation to the creation of Allaah and via ?/??? at all his followers to warn people of the Aakhirat, and leave the destruction of the opposers to Allaah. Human pride is the major cause and hinderance in recognising the Haqq (truth).

If the denial remains perpetual and the aversion from physical and monetary acts of worship continues then entrance into Hell is definite and salvation impossible. Difference commission between the dwellers of Jannat and Jahannam reveals that the Jahannami=s reached there because 1.) They did not pray 2.) Feed the hungry or 3.) Were involved in vain disputes 4.) Denied Aakhirat.

75. Suratul Qiyaamah : The Chapter of Judgement Day. Makkah 40 Aayats

The Surah in brief :

The Confirmation of Judgement Day

Confirmation of Qiyaamah by verse of the Souls which states, when eyesight
shall be dazed and the moon and sun brought together.
The harms of denying Qiyaamah, when man will ask Awhither shall

I feel A
The reasons of denying Qiyaamah, by man bearing witness against himself.
The various categories of people on Qiyaamah, real ones to be punished and
pious rewarded.

Removing the thought of Qiyaamah being far-fetched, by stating that we have not been sent without purpose. Allaah has created us from nothing and has the Power to give life to the dead.

76. Suratul Dahr : The Chapter of Time or Man. Makkah - 31 Aayats.

The Surah in brief :

Negation of atheism or materialism.

Affirmation of a Creation, from nothing.
Types of Man, those who choose good and those who choose evil.
The qualities of those who accept a Creator, are :- 1,) fulfill vows; 2.) Fear the
Day of Judgement; 3.) They feed the poor and hungry
The rewards of their actions.

The way of those who obey the Creator. They remember him at dawn and
while everyone is sleeping they????white every prostrate at night.
The explanation of the helplessness of the creation, who are ungrateful to their
Rabb and leave behind a sorrow laden day.

77. Suratul Mursalaat : The Chapter of Those Sent Forth. Makkah 50 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief :

The issue of recompensation, stressed by the words A O woe

on the day to the deniers,A which appears 10 times in this Surah.@

A detailed explanation of the Day of Recompensation.
When the stress shall lone their ?????, when the sky is split and mountains
crumble into dust.
The Dreadful consequences of those who deny the Day of Recompensation. (i.e
They shall have no shade nor shelter from the blazing flames.)

The excellent rewards for those who believe in the Day of Recompensation, who
will stay in cool shades and fountains and feed on fruits of their desire.
A repeated warning, stated in the aayat in which reveation, after this, will thay
believe.

28th Taraweeh :29th Para :From Suraa Nabaa till Sura Lail

78. Suratun Naba : The Chapter of the Great News. Makkah 40 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief :

The detailed explanation of the Day of Re-compensation is based on the principles of aggriculture.

1. Just as the plantation itself is the primary concern and the equipment of farming is supplied accordingly, likewise is the system of the entire universe. Man is the only object of concern and everything else is secondary.
2. Just as the plantation has a day of harvest whereby the crop and husk is separated, likewise there is a need for a day of separation wherein the two types of people are distinguished.

The Allaah conscious one's (who are like the crop) are rewarded, with the
physical pleasures of Jannat.
Besides their reward they will be additionally gifted. The evil doers will drink foul
things in Jahannam.
No intercession even by the angels will be of benefit for the sinners who will wish they were dust.

79. Suratun Naziaat : The snatchers. Makkah 46 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief :

Re-compensation.

Removing the thought that Qiyaamah is far-feteched by stating how the winds remove mens >souls= and all the dead will arise from a >single shake.=

It is evident in the first example that at the very moment of the last breath everything is out of one's control in one instant, this is a physical change as explained in the story of Musa (A.S) and Firoon who claimed AI am the Rabb, most high@. Firoon was destroyed with his followers.

In the second example an immediate spiritual change is evident. Just as we notice daily the physical change occurring, likewise an analogy can be made on the universal changes or specific change.

Removing the thought of Qiyaamah being far-fetched.
There will be two categories of people on Judgement Day, 1.) The transgressors, who chose this world will proceed to Jahannum, 2.) The Allaah fearing, who controlled his soul=s desire will find home in Jannat.

80. Surah Abasa : The Chapter He (Who) Frowned. Makkah 42 Aayats.

The Surah in Brief:

Equality in teachings.

1. In teaching of Deen (Islaam), the worldly inclined people should not be considered as related in the manner Nabi (S.A.W) treated Abdullah ibn Umm Makhtoum the blind seeker of Haqq .
2. The eminence of the pages of the Qur'aan, puriifed and exalted by the hands of the noble (sahabah) and pious predecessors.
3. The beginning of creation and the end of life., is mentioned so that we not be ungrateful.
4. The poor and rich derive equal benefits then why should there be no equality in the teachings of Deen.

31. Suratut Takweer : The chapter of the Folding-up. Makkah 29 Aayats

The Surah states :-

1. The manner in which a Nabi receives knowledge and from where it comes !. Mention of the first AWahi@ when Nabi (S.A.W) saw Jibraeel in his original form. In the beginning a description of the last hair Gueni and lastly procaliming the Quraan is a warning to the Righteous.

82. Suratul Infitaar : The Chapter of Cleaving Asunder. Makkah 22 Aayats.
The Surah explains:-

1. Do not sever the connection with one's Creator otherwise there will be no hope of any good on the Day Re-compensation.
2. Once the connection with Allaah deteriorates then no one can assist another.
3. Events before the Judgements Day - sky opening, stars scattering, oceans bursting, grains ??? out .
4. Questions prove why man is not grateful.
5. Every soul will be alone for Judgement.

83. Suratul Mutaffifeen : The Chapter of Dealing in Fraud. Makkah 27 Aayats

The warning against Tatfeef (i.e. to take your share in full but to give the next one his share with a shortage).Mention is made of >sijjin= place of recorded evil doers and >elliyoon= an whole of record of pious. Sinners will not see this Rabb on Qiyaamat. Jannat is described. S???? called > Tasnim,= with pure (fragrant wire is descealed)

84. Suratul Inshiqaq : The chapter of the Rending Asunder. Makkah 25 Aayats.

A Detail explanation of the Last Day and the receiving of the book of records on the Day of Re-compensation. The one who receives his book in the Right hand will return joyfully to his people, whilst the one who gets his book on the back will burn in the fire of Jahannum.

85. Suratul Buroo : The Chapter of the Zodiacal Signs. Makkah 22 Aayats.

Those (the Ashab- e- Ukhdud i.e. the fire -pit makers)who tortured the hearts of the worshippers of Allaah will never escape the seize of Allaah, for his actions and rip is exceedingly firm.

86. Suratul Tariq : The Chapter of the Night Star. Makkah - 17 Aaayats.

Removing the thought of Qiyaamah being far-fetched , by explaining the process of creations, from sperm. He is one who can re- create us. The believers must be patient when faced with the rejection of truth.

87. Suratul A'ala : The chapter of the Most High. Makkah 19 Aayats

The Surah states:-

1. The need for Prophethood (by explaining) the bounties and mercy of Allaah in his creations.
2. The teachings of Nabi (S.A.W). To remember what Allaah wants and to proclaim the message to all.

88. Suratul Ghashiya : The Chapter of the Overbearing Event Calamity. Makkah 26 Aayats.

The different categories of actions (deeds) and their consequences. Jannat and Jahaanum is vividly described. Those who recognise Allaah, were grateful and lived to please Allaah will go to Jannat. Those who opted for ignorance and evil will go to Jahannam.

89. Suratul Fajr : The Chapter of the Dawn. Makkah 30 Aayats

The Surah explains :-

1. The reward and punishments of actions begin in this world, as was the case with the of the Aad and the Firoun.
2. Generally difficulties befall a person because of immoral actions, list for wealth and forgiveness about the fact that prosperity and poverty are for trial purposes. When wealth results in humility and gratitude, then the soul is Amutma@ ???? - soul at peace.

90. Suratul Balad : The Chapter of the City Makkah 20 Aayats.

Man was not sent to this world to search for comforts, but to strive for Deen. Two methods of doing so are explained. One of charity and kindness espeacially to needy and ??????. They will go to Jannat, whilst the rejectors of Wahi wl go to Jahannam.

91. Suratush Shams : The Chapter of the Sun. Makkah 15 Aayats

The Omnipotent being made the universe witness (from the beginning) that those with values and morals were saved while the immoral one fell into the pit of disgrace. Ambiyaa (A.S) were also sent to manifest truth from falsehood.

The Thamud are illustrated here by example, to show that honour

belongs to the pious ones, even if they be weak.

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29. 29th Taraweeh: Wadhuhaa: From Surah Wadhuhaa till Surah Naas. Makkah 21 Aayats.

92. Suratul Lail : The Chapter of the Night. The message of this surah is :-

1. The different natural forces and effects of extreme elements, definite difference of action is found in mankind.
2. Those with praiseworthy qualities will definitely be saved in this world and the Aakhirat hereafter.
3. Those with immoral qualities will definitely be disgraced in this world and in the Aakhirat hereafter.
4. Give charity and fear Allaah.

93. Suratud Duha : The Chapter of the Glorious Morning. Light, Makkah 11 Aayats.

The interim period of Revelation of perfects the forces of Imaam. Orphans should not be treated injustly. ALLAAH=s message of hope does not forsake it=s adherents.

94. Surah Alam Nashrah : The Chapter of the Expansion. Solace Makkah 8 Aayats.

This surah serves as an appendix to the previous one. Divine revelation ultimately guides one away from ignorance and superstitions. Resistance by the enemies to truth causes the spread of Islaam. One should accept problems with steadfast patience and use this as an opportunities to implore. After hardship comes ease.

95. Suratut Teen : The Chapter of the Fig. Makkah 8 Aayats.

If man fulfils his obligations he is the best of creation. If not he is the worst of creation. Allaah has created mankind Ain the best form@ and granted him qualities to perceive the truth. Man is born pure. He only

descends to the lowest of the low when he sins.

96. Suratul Alaq : The Chapter of the Leech like clot. Makkah 19 Aayats.

Remain sleepless for the propagation of Deen (O Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi
Wasallam)) and leave the punishment of the Kuffaar to us (i.e. Allaah). These
Aayats were revealed they inform us that we have being created from a clot.
Those who reject the truth and Qudr of Allaah stand in it=s path, will be put into
the Fire. Prostrate and gain closeness to.

97. Suratul Qasr : The Chapter of the night of Taqdeer. Makkah 5 Aayats

The Qur'aan descended from the Loh-e-Mahfooz (i.e. the Preserved Tablet) to
the first sky during the night. This might is better than a 1000 months. Angels
and Jibraeel (A.S) descended on this night. Special spectual enlightment occurs.

**98. Suratul Bayyinah : The Chapter of Clear Evidence. Madinah 8
Aayats.**

1. The need for sending Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam), and not a miracle or an angel as demanded by the disbeleivers.
2. The Deen of Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) unites in principle with the previous religions.
3. The supporters of the teachings of Islaam are the best of creation and it opposers are the worst. About the Sahabah (R.A) Allaah saysAAllaah is pleased with them, and they are well pleased with him.@

99. Suratul Zilzal : The Chapter of the Convulsion. Makkah 8 Aayats.

The beginning of the events of Qiyaamat.
Major shake up on the Day of Resseruction. Every action of man is recorded, to be later played back, to be seen.

100. Suratul Aadiyaat : The Chapter of the Those That Ran. Makkah 11 Aayats

1. Explanation of the Disease :- ignorance, forgetting day of the Judgment,
2. The reason for disease :- love of wealth,
3. The cure of the disease :- realisation that the day of Accountabilty is coming.

101. Suratul Qariah : The Chapter of the Day of Clamour. Makkah 11 Aayats.

The end of the event of Qiyaamah, which will come suddenly. A day when men will be like scattered mats whilst mountains will be like floating wool. Those whose good deeds will weigh scales heavy upon the will go to Jannat. Those scales are light will go to Jahannum.

102. Suratut Takathur : The Chapter of the Piling-up. Makkah 8 Aayats.

The one who is negligent of his obligations is diseased with amassing wealth, which keeps him busy untill he reaches the grave.

103. Suratul Asr : The Chapter of the Time. Makkah 8 Aayats.

The four principles for the success of the whole of mankind.
1.) Bring Imaan, 2.) do good work, 3.) exhort justice and patience. Time disppears like ice.

104. Suratul Humazah : The Chapter of the Scandal Monger.

Makkah 8 Aayats.

How Allaah will deal with wealth worshippers, who also back- bite thinking that they are going to live forever. Condemned are those who reveal faults deaths of others. Flames for them.

105. Suratul Feel : The Chapter of the Elephants. Makkah 5 Aayats.

The one who disgraces or sets against the Symbols of Allaah will be perpetually disgraced. Like Arabha with 60,000 12 elephants were destroyed by birds throwing stones on them. The survivors died of smallpox. Took place in year AD 570 of Nabi (S.A.W) birth.

106. Suratul Quraish : The Chapter of the Custodians of the Ka'bah. Makkah 7 Aayats.

The duties of the Learned Scholars and Mystics. To worship Allaah and to be thankful to him who has the power to provide risk and to create peace.

107. Suratul Ma'oon : The Chapter of sustenance Neighbourly Needs. Makkah 7 Aayats

The qualities of those who belie Qiyaamah. Those who do not offer the least neighbourly aid or charity, who turn against the orphans or do not encourage feeding of the poor. Those, who hate faith, not displaying courtesy or Kindness.

108. Suratul Kawthar : The Chapter of Abundance. Makkah 3 Aayats.

The principle of defeating the enemies of Allaah. Also to pray and make sacrifices. It serves as a message of hope and succes to Muslims for all times. Kawthar is a pond which Muslims will drink to quench their thirst before entery into Jannat.

109. Suratul Kafirun : The Chapter of the Disbelievers. Makkah 6
Aayats

Severe ties from the Kuffaar!. Those who reject the call. Practice tolerance and respect others.

110. Suratun Nasr : The Chapter of Help. Madinah

The end of the successful life of Rasulullaah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and grief on the prophecy of His departure/demise. Even neighbouring countries began entering Islaam. Victory made the Muslims humble.

111. Suratul Lahab : The Chapter of the Flame. Makkah 5 Aayats.

The Abu Lahab type of person is regarded as an obstacle in the propagation of Truth.

112. Suratul Ikhlas : The Chapter of Onesness - Sincerity. Makkah 4 Aayats.

Mention is made of the distinguished feature of Tawheed of Islaam. Allaah is one without partners, sons or parents. We need him. He needs no- one. All need him. He has control over everything.

113. Suratul Falaq : The Chapter of the Dawn. Makkah 5 Aayats.

One is persuaded to protect one-self from bodily harms by taking safety Allaah. Seek refuge in Allaah from evils of envy, magic and sorcery. He alone has from power to save us.

114. Suratul Naas : The Chapter of the Mankind. Makkah 6 Aayats.

One is persuaded to protect one-self from spiritual harms by taking safety in Allaah. A prayer refuge from mischief of evil - doers, both human and Jinn and from evil temptations.

T Huffaaz will learn something about this, recitations
T It is not indepth or technical so even the laymen can

understand it.

T Habits will change as a result of it.

T One can get an idea about the emphasis on Tauheed.

T One will be encouraged to correct ones beliefs

T One becomes hopeful for the Hereafter.

T It has the and consolation for most of the depression of the world.

T One becomes more thankful to be Safe from Kufr.

T One is warned not to go near Kufr.

T One learns a lesson from the previous nations who were destroyed .